

QUICK REFERENCE

Yes.	ah·ree	Ari.
No.	mah·nah	Mana.
Please.	ah·lyee·choo	Allichu.
Thank you.	sool·pai·kee	Sulpayki.

Excuse me.

dees·peen·sah·yoo·wai *Dispinsayuway.*

How much is this?

hai·k'ah·tahkh chai? *¿Hayk'ataq chay?*

How do we get to ...?

ee·mai·nah·tahkh ... mahn *¿Imaynataq ...-man*
 chah·yahn·chees? *chayanchis?*

Straight ahead.

syookh/dee·ree·choo *Siwk/Dirichu.*

To the left/right.

lyoo·k'ee·mahn/ *Lluq'iman/*
 pah·nyah·mahn *Pañaman.*

Where can I find drinking water?

mai·pee·tahkh ook·yah·nah *¿Maypitaq ukyana*
 oo·noo·tah tah·ree·rui·mahn? *unuta tarirquyman?*

Thank you for all your help.

sool·pai yah·nah·pah·wahs- *Sulpáy yanapawas-*
 kai·kee·mahn·tah *qaykimanta.*

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NUMBERS

0	ch'oo-sahkh	ch'usaa	11	choon·kah	chunka
1	hokh	huq		hokh·nee·yokh	huqniyuq
2	ees·kai	iskay	12	choon·kah	chunka
3	keen·sah	kinsa		ees·kai·nee·yokh	iskayniyuq
4	tah·wah	tawa	13	choon·kah	chunka
5	pees·kah	pisqa		keen·sah·yokh	kinsayuq
6	sokh·tah	suqta	20	ees·kay	iskay
7	kahn·chees	qanchis		choon·kah	chunka
8	poo·sakh	pusaq	21	ees·kay choon·kah	iskay chunka
9	ees·kon	isqun		hokh·nee·yokh	huqniyuq
10	choon·kah	chunka	30	keen·sah	kinsa
				choon·kah	chunka
			40	tah·wah	tawa
				choon·kah	chunka
			100	pah·chahkh	pachak

URGENT!

It's an emergency!

seen·chee

os·k·hai·pahkh·mee!

Could you please help?

ah·lyee·choo yah·nah·pah·
 wahn·kee·koo·mahn·choo?

I'm lost.

cheen·kai cheen·kai·lyah
 poo·ree·koo·nee

I'm sick.

on·ko·shah·neen

I'm allergic.

ah·leer·hee·koon kah·nee

¡Sinchi

usqhaypaqmil

*¿Allichu yanapa-
 wankikumanchu?*

*Chinkay chinkaylla
 purikuni.*

Unqushanin.

Alirhikun kani.

Quechua phrasebook

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From the Author

No book comes into being without the help and support of many people, and this one is no exception. Thus I would like to gratefully acknowledge the patience and understanding of my wife, Linda Grabner-Coronel, and my daughter Flor de María, when I was so single-mindedly concentrating on the writing of this phrasebook. Even more, I owe my wife a large debt of gratitude for going so far as to stay up late with me many a night to help me proofread the text and keep details consistent throughout the book. I couldn't have done it without her eagle eyes. Annelies Mertens, my editor, is another person whose sharp eyes, linguistic knowledge and editorial skill helped polish the book into publishable form, and I thank her for her patience with my idiosyncratic working style. Finally, to my

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From the Publisher

And the *Quechua phrasebook* relay is off ... first out of the gates is editor Annelies Mertens in fine style then senior editor Karin Vidstrup Monk who's taking the whip to Grammar and Pronunciation ... meanwhile author queries are deftly handled by editor Sophie Putman, as it comes round the corner to Sally Steward who's proofing the text and handing the dictionaries to senior editor Karina Coates. But what's this? Coming up on the inside to oversee production is acting senior editor Ben Handicott ... now editor Meg Worby's reining it in, neck and neck with star designer Patrick Marris, a real favourite in layout circles ... he's trained the promising yearling designer Yvonne Bischofberger, backed up by freelancer Jo Adams ... designer Yuki Kamimura's coming in from the outside to knock off Grammar but it's an upset folks, Grammar's winning! Beautiful form here from illustrator Rosie Silva-Guevara, will you look at the superb cover ... senior designer Fabrice Rocher's scheduled to come in on time and cartographer Natasha Velleley's handling the course as if she drew the map herself. A couple of late entries here in Karina Coates – a good finisher – and editor Emma Koch who knows her contents ... publishing manager Jim Jenkin's going to be very pleased with backing this one. What a magnificent result folks and a great end to the season!

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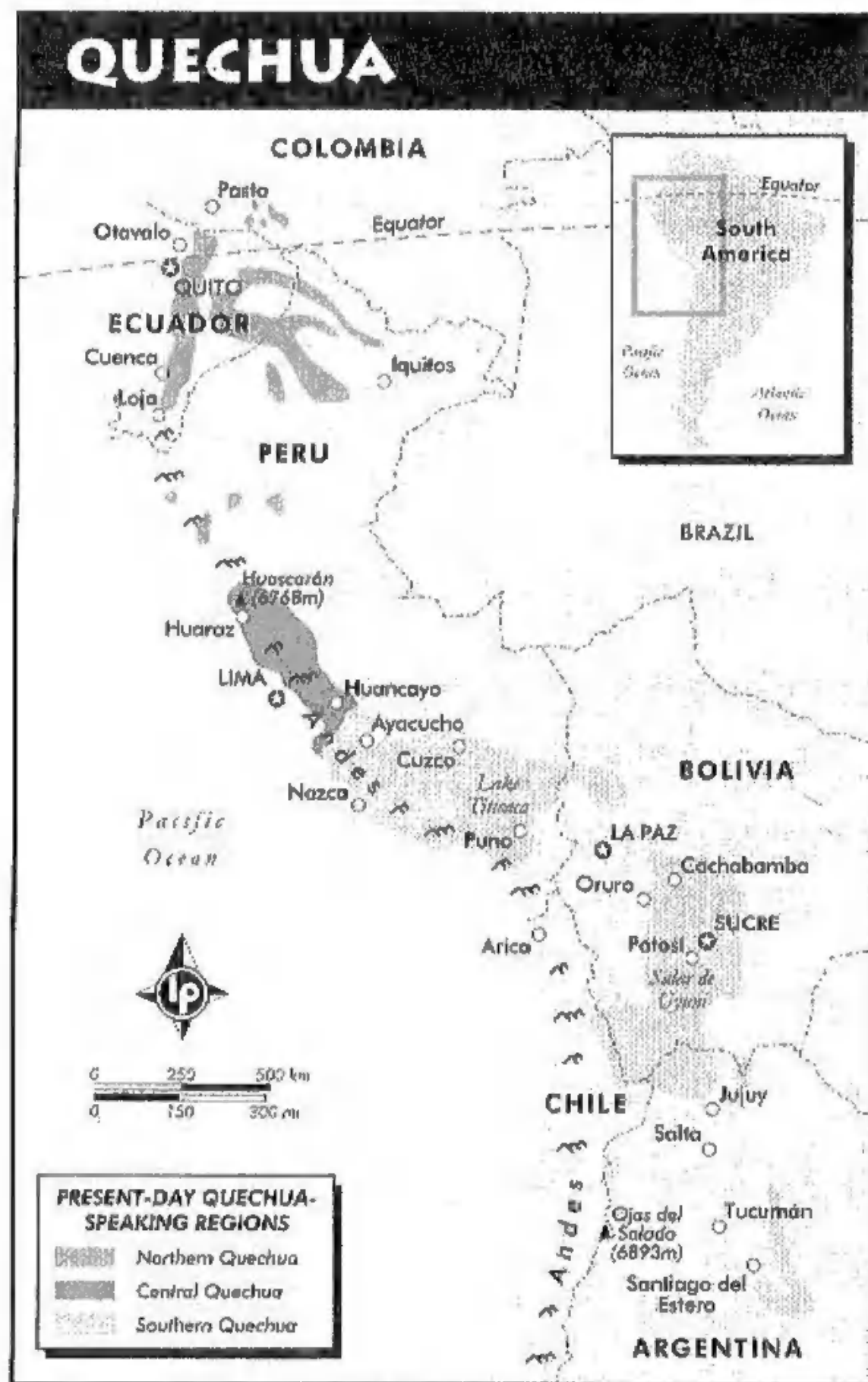
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INTRODUCTION

Travelling in the Andes will be much more enjoyable and worthwhile if you can speak some Quechua, the language of the Incas, also known as *runasimi*, roo-nah-see-mee.

Despite the official status of Spanish, which was brought to Latin America by the conquistadors, you'll find that Quechua is spoken in six South American countries: Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina and Chile. Most Quechua speakers are found in the Andes, although some live in the jungle or on the coast.

Quechua is actually a family of languages that has been spoken by many different peoples in the Andean region long before the Incas began to consolidate their empire in the 13th century AD. The Inca empire reached the height of its development in the 15th century, just 70 years before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1532. The Incas adopted Quechua as their official language in order to facilitate communication with their multilingual subjects.

Today, there are approximately 24 different dialects of Quechua, divided into regional branches known as Northern, Central and Southern Quechua. All these varieties combined are spoken by approximately eight to 10 million people, making Quechua the most widely spoken indigenous language in the Americas.

IN CASE I DON'T SEE YOU ...

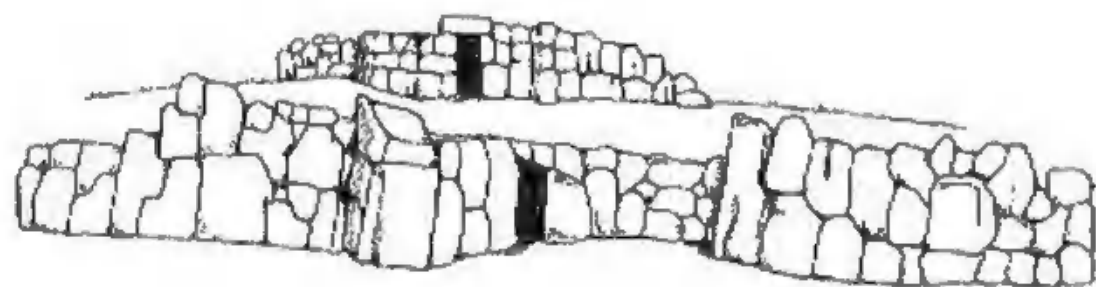
The expressions *Wuynus diyas*, *Wuynas tardis* and *Wuynas nuchis*, for 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon' and 'Good evening/night', were borrowed long ago from Spanish and have become much more common than the original Quechua words.

In this phrasebook, we use the Cuzco variety of Quechua, a southern Peruvian dialect (in the Southern Quechua linguistic branch), which is the most widely spoken in the Quechua family. It's well understood in the Peruvian departments of Apurímac, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancavelica and Puno, in all of Bolivia, and in the province of Santiago del Estero in Argentina, despite small differences. It can be partially understood in all other Quechua-speaking areas of the Andes, although there are some minor regional variations in pronunciation, word endings and vocabulary. You should be able to get your basic message across with Cuzco Quechua wherever you travel in the Andes.

By speaking some Quechua, you'll break down invisible barriers and show people that you have a genuine interest in their culture and language. Hearing it spoken by foreigners, however haltingly, will be appreciated by native speakers. They'll gain through seeing their language valued by visitors, and your experience will be enhanced through the goodwill shared with them.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

adj	adjective	pl	plural
adv	adverb	prep	preposition
f	feminine	pron	pronoun
inf	infinitive	sg	singular
m	masculine	v	verb
n	noun		



PRONUNCIATION

Quechua is fairly straightforward to pronounce. Beside each word and phrase in this book, you'll find a simple pronunciation guide. It appears in colour and words are divided into syllables with a dot. The Quechua writing system is represented by italic letters.



VOWEL SOUNDS

In spoken Quechua, there are five vowel sounds that correspond to the three basic written vowels (*a*, *i* and *u*) of the official Quechua writing system, as approved by the Peruvian government in 1985.

Sound	Description	Quechua
ah	as the 'a' in 'father'	<i>a</i>
ee	as the 'ee' in 'see'	<i>i, iy</i>
e	as the 'e' in 'bet'	<i>i</i> (when found before or after consonants <i>q</i> , <i>q'</i> or <i>qh</i>)
oo	as the 'oo' in 'hoof'	<i>u, uw</i>
o	as the 'o' in 'got'	<i>u</i> (when found before or after consonants <i>q</i> , <i>q'</i> or <i>qh</i>)

Diphthongs

The Quechua writing system combines the letters *w* and *y* with *a*, *i* or *u* to form the following diphthongs (vowel sounds).

Sound	Description	Quechua
ow	as the 'ow' in 'vow'	<i>aw</i>
ai	as the 'ai' in 'aisle'	<i>ay</i>
yoo	as the 'u' in 'union'	<i>iw</i>
ay	as the 'ay' in 'day'	<i>ay</i> (when before or after the consonants <i>q</i> , <i>q'</i> or <i>qh</i>)
ui	as the 'ouie' in 'Louie'	<i>uy</i>
oy	as the 'oy' in 'toy'	<i>uy</i> (when before or after the consonants <i>q</i> , <i>q'</i> or <i>qh</i>)

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Most consonants are pronounced basically as they are in English. A few of the sounds are not common in English, but they shouldn't prove too difficult – the most challenging might be the 'ejective' consonants, explained on page 14.

SAY IT WITH PRIDE

According to some researchers, the term *runasimi*, roo·nah·see·mee, which means 'human speech', was used pejoratively by Spaniards in colonial times to distinguish 'Indian speech' from *kastillasimi*, kah·stee·lyah·see·mee, 'Castilian speech'. Nowadays, this term has lost these connotations and is used with pride by Quechua speakers as a name for their language.

Sound	Description	Quechua
ch	as the 'ch' in 'chew'	<i>ch</i>
f	as the 'f' in 'fun'	<i>ph</i>
g	as the 'g' in 'gun'	<i>g</i>
h	as the 'h' in 'hope'	<i>h</i>
k	as the 'k' in 'skill'	<i>k</i> , <i>q</i>
kh	as the 'ch' in the Scottish <i>loch</i>	<i>k</i> , <i>q</i> , <i>p</i> (at the end of a word)
l	as the 'l' in 'land'	<i>l</i>
ly	as the 'lli' in 'billion' with the middle of the tongue against the roof of the mouth	<i>ll</i>
m	as the 'm' in 'much'	<i>m</i>
n	as the 'n' in 'note'	<i>n</i>
ny	as the 'ny' in 'canyon'	<i>ñ</i>
p	as the 'p' in 'spot'	<i>p</i>
r	like a very short 'd' sound, not like an English 'r'	<i>r</i>
rr	a trilled 'r'	<i>rr</i>
s	as the 's' in 'saw'	<i>s</i>
sh	as the 'sh' in 'short'	<i>sh</i>
t	as the 't' in 'stop'	<i>t</i>
w	as the 'w' in 'wig'	<i>w</i>
y	as the 'y' in 'yes'	<i>y</i>

Aspiration & Ejectives

Aspiration refers to consonants which are pronounced with a small puff of air, as the initial 'p' in the English 'pot' (as opposed to the 'p' in 'spot' – hold your hand in front of your mouth when you say the two words and feel the difference). The meaning of a word can change depending on whether or not a consonant is aspirated. See the box on page 16 for examples of this. In our pronunciation guide, aspiration is indicated with the addition of -h. In written Quechua, aspirated consonants are indicated by the letter *h* after the initial consonant.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch-h	as the 'ch-h' in 'Dutch hope'	<i>chh</i>
k-h	as the 'k-h' in 'duck house'	<i>kh, qh</i>
p-h	in the Cuzco area, this sound is similar to an English 'f'; in other areas, the sound is closer to a very soft, breathy 'p'	<i>ph</i>
t-h	as the 't-h' in 'hot house'	<i>th</i>

Ejectives are consonants which are pronounced by stopping the airflow momentarily at the back of the throat and then releasing it. This is similar to the 'tʃ' in the cockney 'bottle', although other parts of the mouth (the lips, for example) can be used in conjunction with this throat movement to create the ejective sounds which occur in Quechua. Like aspiration, the use of ejective consonants can change the meaning of a word (see the box on page 16). In our pronunciation guide, an ejective is indicated with an apostrophe (') following the initial consonant sound.

Symbol Sound Letter

ch'	sharper and more abrupt than the 'ch' in 'chew'	<i>ch'</i>
k'	made with a click at the back of the throat	<i>k'</i>
p'	made by briefly closing the lips, and then 'popping' or unsticking the lips	<i>p'</i>
q'	made with a click in the throat like the ejective k', but strongly, at the very back of the throat	<i>q'</i>
t'	made with a sharp clicking of the tip of the tongue, a bit like the 'tt' in American English 'button', but more exaggerated	<i>t'</i>



STRESS

Words are generally stressed on the second last syllable. A stressed syllable in this book is indicated by the use of italics:

paqarichiy pah·kah·*ree*-chee to give life/
to establish

If the word only has two syllables, then it will be the first syllable that's stressed:

pallay pah·lyai to gather

An exception to this pattern occurs when an accent is marked over a vowel, indicating that the stress falls on that syllable:

¡achakáw! ah·chah·*leow!* Ouch! That's hot!
ari ah·ree yes

IT'S A BLOW OUT

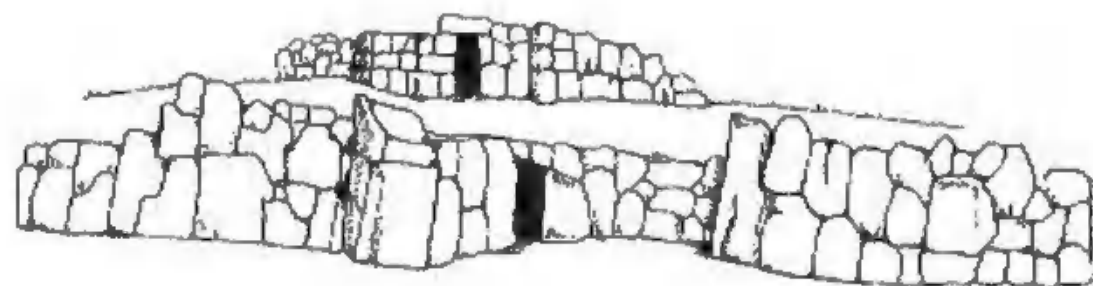
The pronunciation of aspirated and ejective consonants is one of the defining characteristics of the Cuzco, Puno and Bolivian varieties of Quechua. Be aware that these sounds alter the meaning of words, as these examples show:

<i>chaki</i>	<i>chah·kee</i>	foot/leg
<i>ch'aki</i>	<i>ch'ah·kee</i>	dry
<i>tanta</i>	<i>tahn·tah</i>	gathered together
<i>t'anta</i>	<i>t'ahn·tah</i>	bread
<i>thanta</i>	<i>t-hahn·tah</i>	old/used/worn out

If you find it difficult to make these distinctions at first, keep trying and it will come. Don't worry too much if you do make a mistake though – your meaning will often be clear from the context.

INTONATION

Intonation patterns in Quechua vary from those of English in one very important way – questions have the same intonation as statements (in Quechua, essentially a falling one). Instead of a rising intonation, specific question words or prefixes indicate that a question is being asked. Quechua also uses a different way of expressing exclamation – the intonation doesn't actually change, instead there is an increased stress on the syllable that emphasises the statement.



GRAMMAR

This chapter is one of the few overviews of Quechua grammar you'll see. It's not exhaustive, but it will give you enough of a foundation to understand the basic structure of the language so you can construct simple sentences of your own.

In Quechua, sentences are built around basic root words, and the rest of the meaning is added to the sentence by attaching suffixes. In this chapter, to make it easier to distinguish root words from their suffixes, we have used a hyphen between the root and each suffix. The root word always comes first.

There are no irregular verbs in Quechua – all Quechua verbs follow the rules according to each tense. The tenses presented in this phrasebook are the most essential ones.



The following abbreviations are used in this chapter:

adj	adjective	n	noun
assert	assertive	neg	negative
emph	emphatic	obj	object
excl	exclusive 'we'	obl	obligation
fut	future tense	past	past tense
imp	imperative	poss	possessive
incl	inclusive 'we'	pres	present tense
int	interrogative	top	topic
interj	interjection/ exclamation	uncert	uncertainty
lit	literal translation	v	verb

WORD ORDER

In general, the basic sentence word order in Quechua is subject-object-verb:

Satuku is eating bread. *Satuku t'anta-ta-n mikhu-sha-n.*
(lit: Satuku bread-obj-assert eat-ing-is)

Note that the assertive suffix indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience. See the full explanation on page 22.

Because of the nature of a suffix-based system, word order is quite flexible. You can put any word first to emphasise it:

Satuku is eating bread. *T'anta-ta-n Satuku mikhu-sha-n.*
(lit: bread-obj-assert Satuku eat-ing-is)

Here it's 'bread' that's emphasised.

ARTICLES

There's no word for 'the', but 'a/an' is *huq* (literally 'one'). It can also mean 'some' when used with a plural noun:

a restaurant *huq mikhuna wasi* (lit: one food house)
some people *huq runa-kuna* (lit: one person-pl)

ROOT WORDS

Root words are the building blocks of a sentence, onto which suffixes are attached to create the full meaning.

SUFFIXES

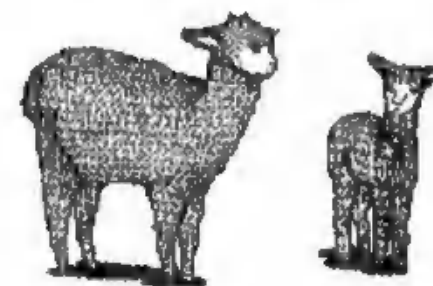
Suffixes do the functional work in a sentence, showing how the various root words work together to give meaning. For instance, *wasi*, 'house', is a noun, but by adding the suffixes *-cha* (which changes certain nouns to verbs) and *-y* (which marks the infinitive), it becomes the verb *wasi-cha-y*, 'to build (a house)'.

Dependent Suffixes

Dependent suffixes can only be used with certain parts of speech or parts of a sentence: they add meaning to a word. An example in English would be the prefix 'un-', as in 'unusual': it cannot be used on its own, but when combined with other words, it carries a distinct meaning (it creates the opposite of the word).

There are three major groups of dependent suffixes:

1. The **nominals** are used only with nouns and pronouns and include the subject marker, object marker, number markers, possessives and several prepositions.



2. The **verbals** are used only with verbs. These include tense, mood and command markers. See Verb page 32.
3. The **derivational suffixes** change one part of speech to another. They have a parallel in English: eg, by adding '-ness', the adjective 'sad' can be turned into the noun 'sadness'. Each specific derivational suffix can only be attached to a specific part of speech, eg, the suffix *-sqa* can only be added to a verb to form an adjective, never to form a noun (see the table below).

to get tired (v)	<i>sayk'u-y</i>	tired (adj)	<i>sayk'u-sqa</i>
to sit down (v)	<i>tiya-y</i>	seat; place to sit (n)	<i>tiya-na</i>
head (n)	<i>uma</i>	big-headed (adj)	<i>uma-sapa</i>
stone (n)	<i>rumi</i>	to change to stone (v)	<i>rumi-ya-y</i>
little (adj)	<i>pisi</i>	scarcity (n)	<i>pisi-y</i>
hot (adj)	<i>rupha</i>	to burn (v)	<i>rupha-chi-y</i>

Here are some examples of nominal dependent suffixes, and their uses:

because of/due to/
on behalf of

-rayku

I came to Cuzco
because of the
Inti Raymi Festival.

Inti Raymi-rayku-n
Qusqu-man hamurqa-ni.
(lit: Inti Raymi-because-
of-assert Cuzco-to came-I)

for (the purpose of)

-paq

I work for my family.

Ayllu-y-paq llank'a-ni.
(lit: family-my-for work-I)

from

-manta

She/He is returning
from Potosí.

Putusi llaqta-manta
kutimu-sha-n.
(lit: Potosí city-from
return-ing-she/he)

in (location)

-pi

I work in Chinchero.

Chinchiru-pi llank'a-ni.
(lit: Chinchero-in work-I)

possessive ('s)

-q/-pa (after vowel/consonant)

man's

qhari-q
(lit: man-of)

until

-kama

The road goes to
Machu Picchu.

Machu Pikchu-kama
ñan ri-sha-n.
(lit: Machu Picchu-until
road go-ing-it)

with

-wan

They're talking
with the police.

Wardiya-wan rima-sha-nku.
(lit: police-with talk-ing-they)

The suffix **-ta** is can serve numerous functions within a sentence, including:

- object marker, direct and indirect

I see him.

Pay-ta qhawa-ni.
(lit: he-obj see-I)

Can you help me
find my backpack?

¿Yanapa-wanki-man-chu qipiy-ta
maskhay-ta?
(lit: help-me-could-int
backpack-obj look_for-obj)

Note that as an indirect object **-ta** can only be used with verbs that don't involve movement of the direct object (see second example). The two verbs – help and find – don't involve movement of the direct object 'backpack'.



- destination, meaning 'to(wards)'

I'm going to Apurimac. *Apurimaq-ta ri-sha-ni.*
(lit: Apurimac-to go-ing-I)

- derivational suffix, changing adjectives to adverbs

good

allin

He does well.

Allin-ta ruwa-n.
(lit: good-adv do-he)

Here, the two functions of object marker and destination come together in one sentence:

I want to go
to Apurimac.

Apurimaq-ta riy-ta muna-ni.
(lit: Apurimac-to go-obj want-I)

continues on next page

MULTI-FUNCTION SUFFIXES: -TA & -MAN

continues from previous page

The suffix **-man** is similar to **-ta** in that it serves as both an object and destination marker (also meaning 'to(wards)'). Its function as object marker, however, is limited to indirect objects only. It's applied in cases where verbs involving movement are used, and in connection with a concrete noun or the pronoun *pay*.

I give him money. *Quíqi-ta pay-man qu-ni.*
(lit: money-obj he-obj give-I)

to/towards **-man**
This bus is going to Ecuador. *Ikwardur suyu-man kay uniwus ri-sha-n.*
(lit: Ecuador region-to this bus go-ing-it)

Independent Suffixes

The use of independent suffixes is not limited to a particular part of speech. These are attached to the key word in the sentence (which can be any part of speech) but express the speaker's attitude to the whole sentence.

Assertion

The suffix **-ni/-mi** (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience.

I speak English. *Nuqa inlis-ta-n rima-ni.*
(lit: I English-obj-assert speak-I)

My stomach hurts. *Wiksa-y-mi nana-wa-sha-n.*
(lit: stomach-my-assert hurt-to-me-ing-it)

Hearsay

The suffix **-s/-si** (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker knows the information second-hand.

People say that village is far away. *Chay llaqta sinchi karu-s.*
(lit: that village very far-hearsay)

People say that she/he speaks Quechua. *Pay-si runasimi-ta rima-n.*
(lit: she/he-hearsay Quechua-obj speak-she/he)

Uncertainty

The suffix **-ch/-cha** (after vowel/consonant) indicates uncertainty over the veracity or validity of words.

He probably speaks Quechua. *Pay-cha runasimi-ta rima-n.*
(lit: he-uncert Quechua-obj speak-he)

There are probably sandals in that store. *Chay tinda-pi-ch usut'a-kuna ka-n.*
(lit: that store-in-uncert sandal-pl there-is-it)

Topic Marker

The suffix **-qa** is an important independent suffix because it marks the repetition of the topic – or main idea or subject – in the conversation. It's therefore referred to as a topic marker.

You don't need to use this suffix the first time you mention a specific subject in a conversation, but after that you must add it to the end of that subject (after all other suffixes, if any exist):

Your brother is sick. *Tunay-ki unqu-shan-mi.*

He can't go to Quito. *Manan pay-qa Kitu-ta riy-ta ati-n-chu.*
(lit: brother-your sick-is-assert. no he-top Quito-obj go-to can-he-neg)

Emphasis

The emphatic suffix *-má* is used to express surprise, to correct someone else's statement, to correct oneself, or to simply emphasise a point. It's always the final suffix to be added to a word, and is stressed:

He came all the way from Cochabamba!	<i>¡Quchapampa-manta-má kuti-rqa-mu-n!</i> (lit: Cochabamba-from-emph come_back-past-to_here-he!)
---	---

Others

Other important independent suffixes are *-chu*, used to mark questions or negatives (see Questions on page 39), *-pis/-pas*, meaning 'and/also/too' (see Conjunctions on page 42) and *-ña*, meaning 'already'.

I already did it.	<i>Tuku-rqa-ni-ña-n.</i> (lit: finish-just-I-already-assert)
-------------------	---

NOUNS

Nouns are root words (see Root Words, page 18). In general, a noun is expressed as a simple singular entity. If you want to make it plural or modify it in any other way, you do so through the use of specific suffixes.

WE X TWO

It's important to note that, unlike English, Quechua has two categories of the first person plural (we/us). The inclusive category includes the speaker, the listener and anyone else to whom the speaker is referring ('you, me and everyone'). The exclusive category includes the speaker and anyone else to whom she or he is referring, but not the listener ('me and the others, but not you').

Plurals

To make plural nouns, simply add the suffix *-kuna*. Note, however, that if a specific number or quantity of something is mentioned, the plural suffix does not need to be added. (See Numbers, page 167, for more on this.)

store	<i>tinda</i>
stores	<i>tinda-kuna</i> (lit: store-pl)
one boat	<i>huq wampu</i> (lit: one boat)
ten boats	<i>chunka wampu</i> (lit: ten boat)

Gender

Quechua does not express gender for inanimate objects, only for animals and people. To indicate gender for people, use *warmi*, 'woman', or *qhari*, 'man'. If the gender of an animal is relevant, you have to specifically identify it as *china*, 'female', or *urqu*, 'male'. So a 'female dog' would be *china alqu* and a 'male dog' *urqu alqu*.

Some words borrowed from Spanish explicitly indicate gender, such as *awilu*, 'grandfather', and *awila*, 'grandmother'.

PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns can be expressed with individual words as well as with suffixes. If the context of a sentence makes clear who or what the subject is, the pronoun is not required. The suffixes often provide all the information necessary. These are the individual subject pronouns:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
I	<i>nuga</i>	we (incl)	<i>nuganchis</i>
		we (excl)	<i>nugayku</i>
you (sg)	<i>qan</i>	you (pl)	<i>qankuna</i>
she/he	<i>pay</i>	they	<i>paykuna</i>

Subject/Object Pronoun Suffixes

As with just about everything else in Quechua, personal pronouns are expressed through the use of suffixes which identify both the subject and object in a sentence. These suffixes, however, are attached to the verb and are compulsory in the sentence. The pronoun suffixes change depending on verb tense.

I give you money. *Nuqa qulqi-ta qu-yki.*
(lit: I money-obj give-I_
to_you_sg_obj_pres)

Suffixes for Present Tense

Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-yki	-
you	-wanki	-	-
she/he	-wan	-sunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-ykiku	-
you	-wankichis	-	-
they	-wanku	-sunkiku	-

Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-ykichis	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
she/he	-wanchis	-wanku	-sunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-ykiku	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
they	-wanchis	-wanku	-sunkichis	-

There's a different suffix for each subject/object combination and for each tense of the verb. Here, the suffix *-yki* indicates the subject, object and tense of the verb at the one time.

I give you (sg) beer. *Aha-ta qu-yki.*
(lit: beer-obj give-I_
you_sg_obj_pres)

The following tables show possible subject/object combinations. Some subject/object pronoun combinations are not logically possible in Quechua, so are indicated by empty cells.

Suffixes for Past Tense

Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-rqayki	-
you	-warqanki	-	-
she/he	-warqan	-rqasunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-rqaykiku	-
you	-warqankichis	-	-
they	-warqanku	-rqasunkiku	-

Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-rqaykichis	-
you	-	-warqankiku	-	-
she/he	-warqanchis	-warqanku	-rqasunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-rqaykiku	-
you	-	-warqankiku	-	-
they	-warqanchis	-warqanku	-rqasunkichis	-

Note that for the third person (sg/pl) there are no specific object pronoun suffixes. Instead, you'd use the subject pronoun *pay(kuna)* (see page 25) plus the indirect object marker *-man* to express the object 'to him/her/them'. You then add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix to the verb (*-ni* in the example):

Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-sayki	-
you	-wanki	-	-
she/he	-wanqa	-sunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-saykiku	-
you	-wankichis	-	-
they	-wanqaku	-sunkiku	-

Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-saykichis	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
she/he	-wasunchis	-wanqaku	-sunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-saykiku	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
they	-wasunchis	-wanqaku	-sunkichis	-

I give them sweets.

*Nuqa misk'i-ta
paykuna-man qu-ni.
(lit: I sweet-obj them-obj
give-I)*

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come before nouns. Only the nouns are pluralised, not the adjectives.

beautiful day *sumaq p'unchay* (lit: pretty day)
black donkeys *yana asnu-kuna* (lit: black donkey-pl)

Kusi is buying some
beautiful clothes. *Kusi sumaq p'achakuna-ta
ranti-sha-n.
(lit: Kusi beautiful
clothes-obj buy-ing-he)*

The concept of 'very' can be indicated by repeating the adjective, as in:

very far away *karu karu* (lit: far far)
very big *hatun hatun* (lit: big big)



Comparatives

In Quechua, *aswan*, 'more', and *pisi*, 'less', are placed in front of the adjective to make a comparison:

big *hatun*
bigger *aswan hatun* (lit: more big)
smaller *pisi hatun* (lit: less big)

It's also very common for either the emphatic suffix *-má* (see page 24) or the assertive suffix *-ul-mi* to be added to the end of the adjective as well:

I'm younger than him. *Pay-manta aswan
wayna-má ka-ni.
(lit: she/he-from
more young-emph am-I)*

Superlatives

The superlative is expressed using 'the most', *lliw-manta aswan ...-ni-mi*, or 'the least', *lliw-manta aswan pisi ...-ni-mi*. The blank is filled in by an adjective:

This town is the
biggest.

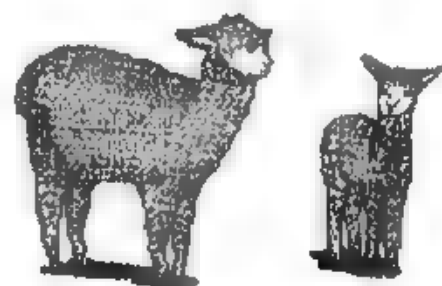
*Kay llaqta-qa lliw-manta
aswan hatun-mi.*

(lit: this town-top all-from
more big-assert)

That town is the
smallest.

*Chay llaqta-qa lliw-manta
aswan pisi hatun-mi.*

(lit: that town-top all-from
more less big-assert)



ADVERBS

Adverbs can be either words derived from adjectives through the use of the adverb marker *-ta* (like adding '-ly' in English), or independent root words. Here are some common adverbs:

easily
in this way/manner
quickly/rapidly
slowly/carefully
very
well

*chballa-lla/phasil-cha-lla
hina
usqhay(-lla)
alli-lla-manta
anchalsinchi/nishu
allin-ta/kusa*

All of the above are 'stand-alone' root words, although some of them carry suffixes to make them adverbs.

DEMONSTRATIVES

In Quechua, words like 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those' can be adjectives when describing a noun, as in *kay qhatu*, 'this market', or pronouns when replacing a noun if it has already been mentioned:

This town is lovely,
that one is not.

*Kay llaqta sumaq-mi,
chay-qa manan sumaq-chu.*
(lit: this town beautiful-assert,
that-top not beautiful-neg)

There's no difference between singular and plural demonstrative adjectives in Quechua, since it's the noun and not the adjective that is pluralised. Demonstrative pronouns add the suffix *-kuna* to pluralise: eg, *kay-kuna*, literally 'this-plural', thus 'these'.

However, a distinction is made between three – rather than only two – degrees of distance:

this/these	<i>kay/ankay</i>
that/those (closer to listener)	<i>chay/anchay</i>
that/those (further away from listener and speaker)	<i>chaqay/chhaqay/baqay</i>

The second form of 'that/those' does not really have an equivalent in English.

This boat is going
to Puno.

*Kay wampu-qa
Punu-man-mi ri-sha-n.*
(lit: this boat-top
Puno-to-assert go-ing-it)

Those boats over there
are small.

*Chaqay wampu-kuna
huch'uy-mi.*
(lit: that boat-pl small-assert)

A BEAUTIFUL DESIRE TO LOVE

Muna-y is a very versatile word, meaning 'to like,' as well as 'to love', 'to desire'; 'to want' and 'to need'. As an adjective, it can mean 'good', 'beautiful' or 'lovely', and as a noun, 'desire' 'love' or 'goodwill'.

POSSESSIVES

Possession in Quechua is shown by adding a possessive suffix to the noun being possessed. You can also add a possessive pronoun when you want to clarify the possession. The possessive pronouns consist of subject pronouns with the suffixes *-q* and *-pa* added (after vowel/consonant). The suffixes are the essential elements for showing possession and are added to the nouns right after the root word, whereas possessive pronouns are mostly used for emphasis.

I just found my backpack. *Qipi-y-ta tari-rqu-ni-n.*
(lit: backpack-my-obj find-just-I-assert)

These skirts are ours. *Nuqanchis-pa-n kay pullin-kuna-qa.*
(lit: ours-assert this skirt-pl-top)

VERBS

Verbs will always have at least one suffix. This obligatory suffix will show what tense (past, present or future) the verb is in, and who or what the subject of the verb is, ie first, second or third person, singular or plural. The suffix *-y* indicates the infinitive of the verb, eg, *ka-y*, 'to be', and this form is used in the dictionaries.

Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Suffix

<i>nuqa-q</i>	mine	<i>-y</i>	my
<i>qan-pa</i>	yours (sg)	<i>-yki</i>	your (sg)
<i>pay-pa</i>	hers/his	<i>-n</i>	her/his
<i>nuqanchis-pa</i>	ours (incl)	<i>-nchis</i>	our (incl)
<i>nuqayku-q</i>	ours (excl)	<i>-yku</i>	our (excl)
<i>qankuna-q</i>	yours (pl)	<i>-ykichis</i>	your (pl)
<i>paykuna-q</i>	theirs	<i>-nku</i>	their

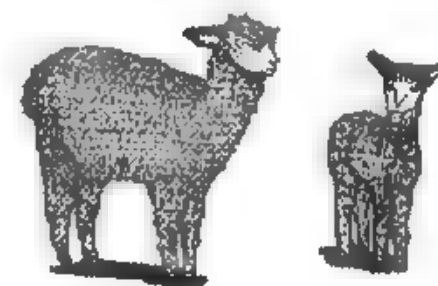
Present Tense

The present tense is used either to indicate an action that occurs once in the present, or to indicate habitual actions. To form it, simply add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix (see Pronoun Suffixes page 26) to the verb root.

Remember that the subject pronoun suffix is essential, but the subject pronoun in parentheses is optional.

I speak Quechua. *Nuqa runasimi-ta rima-ni.*
(lit: I Quechua-obj speak-I)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Subject Pron Suffix
I	(Nuqa)	runasimi	-ta	rima	-ni
you (sg)	(Qan)				-nki
she/he	(Pay)				-n
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)				-nchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)				-yku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)				-nkichis
they	(Paykuna)				-nku



To express an action that's in the process of happening (like the 'ing' form in English), insert the suffix *-sha* between the verb root and the subject pronoun suffix:

She's/He's speaking Quechua. *Pay runasimi-ta rima-sha-n.*
(lit: she/he Quechua-obj speak-ing-she/he_pres)

Past Tense

To form the past tense, add the suffix *-rqa* in front of the subject pronoun suffix. Note that in the past tense, the suffix *-n* for the third person singular is optional.

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Past Suffix	Subject Pron Suffix
I	(Nuqa)	inlis	-ta	rima	-rqa	-ni
you (sg)	(Qan)					-nki
she/he	(Pay)					(-n)
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)					-nchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)					-yku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)					-nkichis
they (pl)	(Paykuna)					-nku

She/He spoke English. *Pay inlis-ta rima-rqa-(n).*
(lit: she/he English-obj speak-past-(she/he_pres))

Future Tense

The future tense is used primarily to express simple future actions ('I'll come tomorrow.'/'Will you come tomorrow?') and probability when used with the 'uncertainty' validator *-chi-cha* (after vowel/consonant).

In the future tense, most subject pronoun suffixes change form rather than adding yet another suffix to show the tense. Two subject pronoun suffixes, however, remain the same as in the present tense: the singular and plural forms of 'you', *-nki* (sg) and *-nkichis* (pl). When these appear, you'll need to judge by the context whether the speaker refers to the present or the future.

I'll speak Spanish. *Nuqa kastillanu-ta rima-saq.*
(lit: I Spanish-obj speak-I_fut)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Spanish')	Obj Suffix ('to speak')	Verb Root	Subject Pron Suffix & Future Tense
I	(Nuqa)				-saq
you (sg)	(Qan)				-nki
she/he	(Pay)	kastillanu	-ta	rima	-nqa
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)				-sunchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)				-saqku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)				-nkichis
they	(Paykuna)				-nqaku

'They will speak Spanish. *Paykuna kastillanu-ta rima-nqaku.*
(lit: they Spanish-obj speak-they_fut)



Imperative

The imperative is a direct command which tells your listener to do something. This is indicated by the suffix *-y*:

Come here! *¡Hamu-y!*
(lit: come-imp)

In the case of a negative command, the sentence begins with *ama* and the suffix *-chu* is added to the verb as the last suffix:

Don't do that! *¡Ama chay-ta ruwa-y-chu!*
(lit: don't that-obj do-imp-neg)

(See also Modals, page 37.)

To Be

The verb *ka-y* means 'to be', in the sense of 'to exist', and is also used to describe something or someone, as in *Nuqa turista-n ka-ni*, 'I'm a tourist' (lit: I tourist-assert am-I). *Ka-y* can also mean 'there is/are' when stating something.

Don't confuse the verb *ka-y*, with the demonstrative adjective *kay*, 'this', which has the same spelling (see Demonstratives page 31).

You (sg) are a pretty girl.	<i>Qan sumaq warma-cha-n ka-nki.</i> (lit: you-sg beautiful girl-little-assert are-you)
She's/He's on the train.	<i>Pay trin-pi-n ka-sha-n.</i> (lit: she/he train-in-assert be-ing-she/he)
We (incl) are tired.	<i>Nuqanchis saykusqa-n ka-nchis.</i> (lit: we incl tired-assert are-we_incl)
They're in Coricancha.	<i>Paykuna Qurikancha-pi-n ka-sha-nku.</i> (lit: they Coricancha-in- assert be-ing-they)
There are a lot of mountains around this town.	<i>Kay llaqta-pi askha urqu-kuna-n ka-nku.</i> (lit: this town-in many mountain-pl-assert are-they)

Note that when defining someone or something in the third person, you don't use the verb *ka-y* (or any other verb):

She's/He's a foreigner.	<i>Pay hawa runa-n.</i> (lit: she/he outside_ person-assert)
They're healers.	<i>Paykuna hampiq-mi.</i> (lit: they healer-assert)

To Have

The verb *ka-y*, 'to be', also serves the function of the English 'to have' in the sense of possession. Literally, it points out something that is or isn't in someone's possession:

Do you have children?	<i>¿Ka-n-chu wawa-yki?</i> (lit: there_is-she/he-int child-your)
Yes, I do.	<i>Arí, ka-n-mi.</i> (lit: yes there_is-she/he-assert)
No, I don't.	<i>Mana-n ka-n-chu.</i> (lit: no-assert there_is-she/ he-neg)
I have a house.	<i>Wasi-yuq-mi ka-ni.</i> (lit: house-with-assert am-I)

MODALS

Modals modify the meaning of other verbs in a sentence. They express ability, necessity, desire or need, as in 'can read', 'need to go' and 'want to drink'. As you'd expect, modals also take the form of suffixes.

Must; Should

The simple suffix *-na* plus the appropriate possessive suffix (see Possessives page 32) added to the verb, in that order, indicates the notion of 'must' in Quechua. You can also use the verb *ka-y*, 'to have', which is used only when the obligation implied is unavoidable ('have to') – in which case the progressive form of the present tense *ka-sha-n* (see page 33) is recommended. When the obligation implied is avoidable (eg, 'should' or 'ought to'), the verb *ka-y* is not used.

Must; Have To; Need To

I have to work.	<i>Llank'a-na-y ka-sha-n.</i> (lit: work-obl-my be-ing-it)
We (excl) have to leave.	<i>Lluqsi-na-yku ka-sha-n.</i> (lit: leave-obl-our be-ing-it)

Ought To; Should

I should eat.

Mikhu-na-y.
(lit: eat-obl-my)

We (incl) ought to rest.

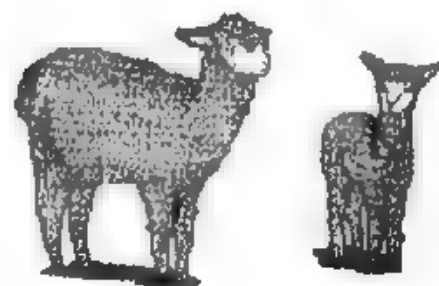
Sama-na-nchis.
(lit: rest-obl-our_incl)

Can; To be Able

The verb *ati-y* meaning 'to be able/to have the ability' is used in a similar way as its English counterpart:

They can dance.

Paykuna tusu-y-ta ati-nku.
(lit: they dance-inf-obj can-they_pres)

**Must Not; Cannot**

Use the negative command form (see Imperatives, page 35). Quechua speakers would typically just say *Ama chay unu-ta ukuyay-chu*, 'Don't drink that water' (lit: don't that water-obj drink-neg).

Like

Muna-y is the verb for 'to like' in Quechua. It can be used by itself or with another verb:

I like Cuzco.

Nuqa Qusqu-ta muna-ni.
(lit: I Cuzco-obj like-I)

We (excl) like to buy clothes.

Nuqayku p'acha-ta ranti-y-ta muna-yku.
(lit: we clothes-obj buy-inf-obj like-we_excl)

QUESTIONS**'Yes/No' Questions**

To ask a 'yes/no' question, add the independent suffix *-chu* to the most relevant word in the question. Note that the question marker is on the verb:

Are you (sg) married?

¿Kasaru-chu ka-nki?
(lit: married-int are-you_sg)

The suffix can also be attached to the noun (or to adjectives or adverbs if those are the elements being questioned):

Are you going to Cochabamba?

¿Quchapampa-ta-chu ri-sba-nki?
(lit: Cochabamba-obj-int go-ing-you)



You can answer 'yes/no' questions either with *ari*, 'yes', or *mana*, 'no'. If, in an affirmative answer, you repeat the entire question, the assertive suffix *-n/-mi* (after vowel/consonant) needs to be attached to the most relevant word. When repeating the question in a negative answer, the suffix *-chu* is attached to the most relevant word, while the assertive suffix is attached to the word *mana*, 'no', becoming *mana-n*.

Are you (sg) married?

¿Kasaru-chu ka-nki?
(lit: married-int are-you_sg)

Yes, I'm married.

Ari, kasaru-n ka-ni.
(lit: yes married-assert be-I)

No, I'm not married.

Mana-n kasaru-chu ka-ni.
(lit: no-assert married-neg be-I)

Question Words

What?	¿Ima?
What's that?	¿Ima-taq chay?
	¿Ima-n chay?
Who?	¿Pi?
Who's that woman?	¿Pi-taq chay warmi?
Whose?	¿Pi-q?
Whose car is that?	¿Pi-q-taq chay awtu?
Where?	¿May?
Where are you going?	¿May-ta-n ri-sha-nki?
Where are you from?	¿May-manta-n ka-nki?
Which?	¿Mayqin?
Which market do you like?	¿Mayqin qhatu-ta-taq muna-nki?
How?	¿Imayna?
How are you?	¿Imayna-taq ka-sha-nki?
How much?/How many?	¿Hayk'a?
How much is that bag, Madam?	¿Hayk'a-taq chay waya-qa, mamitay?
When?	¿Hayk'aq?
When are we going?	¿Hayk'aq-mi ripu-ku-sun?
Why?	¿Imarayku?/¿Imanoqin?/ ¿Imanasqa?
Why is there no car?	¿Imarayku-n mana karu ka-nchu?

Information Questions

With all standard question words, the final suffix *-ni/-mi* or *-taq* should be added. If in doubt about endings, use *-taq*.

NEGATIVES

There are two words to express negation. The first one is *mana* (or *mana-n* when asserting something), 'no/not', in conjunction with the negative suffix *-chu*. The second one is *ama*, 'don't', used in negative commands (see Imperatives page 35). Both of them are placed at the beginning of a sentence, while the placement of the suffix *-chu* varies as it's attached to the most relevant word of the sentence.

I don't speak Quechua. (*Nuqa*) *mana-n runasimi-ta rima-ni-chu*.

(lit: I no-assert Quechua-obj speak-I-neg)

Don't travel alone.

Ama sapalla-yki puri-y-chu.

(lit: don't alone-you_sg travel-imp-neg)

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are expressed through certain dependent suffixes as well as some individual words. For more information, see Suffixes, page 18.

after	<i>chaymanta/binaspa/ghipata</i>
among	<i>-puru</i>
because (of)	<i>-rayku</i>
during	<i>-pi</i>
for	<i>-paq</i>
from	<i>-manta</i>
in (location)	<i>-pi</i>
to/towards	<i>-man</i>
until (time/place)	<i>-kama</i>
with	<i>-wan</i>
without ...	<i>mana ...-yuq</i> (used with a noun only)

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words or phrases that join concepts or parts of sentences.

In Quechua, most conjunctions are individual words rather than suffixes, but there's one exception: *-pis* or *-pas* (used interchangeably) meaning 'also/and/too'. This suffix is added to verbs or nouns as the very last suffix.

You can go to Arequipa
by car and by train.

*Karru-wan-pis trin-wan-pis
runa-kuna Arikaipa-ta ri-nku.*
(lit: car-with-and train-with-and
person-pl Arequipa-to go-they)

Me too.

Nuqa-pis.
(lit: I-too)

after(wards)

*chay-qalchay-man/chay-pal
qhipa-n-ta*

and/too/also
because

*-pis/-pas
-rayku*

but

icha-qa

even so/then

chay-pacha-pas

finally

tuku-na-paq-taq/p'uchuka-y-pi

first (of all)

ñawpa-q(-ta)

however

chay-puwan-pas

instead

aswan(-pas)

nevertheless

chay-puwan-pas

next

*chay-qalchay-man/chay-pal
qhipa-n-ta*

or

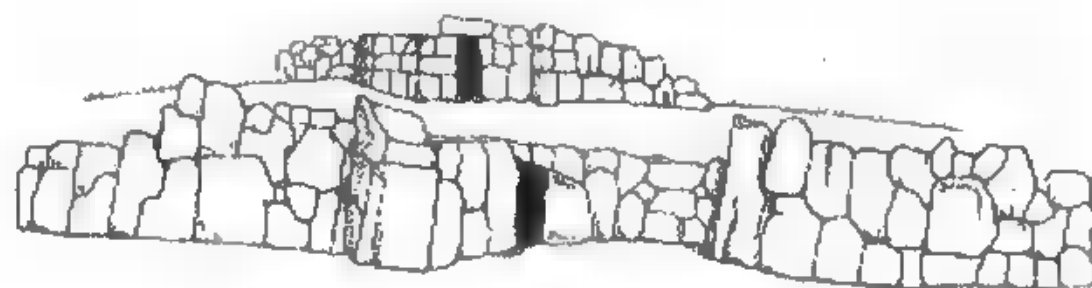
ichalutaq

rather

aswan(-pas)/icha-qa

so/therefore

chay-rayku/nis-paqalchay-mi



MEETING PEOPLE

When initiating conversations in Quechua, you should be aware that since the time of the Conquest, Spanish speakers have often considered themselves superior to Quechua speakers. One form of discrimination has been a refusal by Spanish speakers to use Quechua at all. If you're in a monolingual Quechua community, there'll be no problem with jumping right in, but if in doubt, try asking in Spanish first:

Do you speak Quechua?

¿Habla usted Quechua?

hah·blah oo·sted ke·chwa?

YOU SHOULD KNOW

Yes.

ah·ree

No.

mah·nah

Please.

ah·tyee·choo

Thank you.

sool·pai·kee

YACHANAYKIN

Ari.

Mana.

Allichu.

Sulpayki.



GREETINGS & GOODBYES

NAPAYKUYKUNAPAS KACHARPARIKUNAPAS

Greetings and farewells are essential elements of social interaction, and you'll be considered rude if you don't use them. Both greetings and goodbyes should be accompanied by a handshake or a hug. When saying goodbye, a simple wave of the hand is appropriate when you're already at a distance.

Good morning.	<i>wee-noos dee-ahs</i>	<i>Wuynas diyas.</i>
Good day. (noon)	<i>ab-lyeen p'oon-chai;</i> <i>ab-lyeen p'oon-chow</i>	<i>Allin p'unchay;</i> <i>Allin p'unchaw.</i>
Good afternoon.	<i>wee-nahs tabr-dis</i>	<i>Wuynas tardis.</i>
Good evening/ night.	<i>wee-nahs noo-chis;</i> <i>ab-lyeen too-tah</i>	<i>Wuynas nuchis;</i> <i>Allin tuta.</i>
Hello/Hi.	<i>ree-mai-koo-lyai-keel</i> <i>nah-pai-koo-lyai-kee</i>	<i>Rimaykullayki!</i> <i>Napaykullayki.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>hokh koo-tee-kah-mah;</i> <i>too-pah-nahn-chees-</i> <i>kah-mah</i>	<i>Huq kutikama;</i> <i>Tupananchis-</i> <i>kama.</i>
Bye.	<i>rah-too-kah-mah</i>	<i>Ratukama.</i>



CIVILITIES

The Quechua people are generally friendly, helpful, respectful people. Reciprocity is a very important feature of good manners in the Andes. If you ask something of someone, you should be willing to offer in return a small gift, like a souvenir from your home country, or a tip.

YUPAYCHAKUYKUNA

Please.	<i>ah-lyee-choo</i>	<i>Alliebn.</i>
Thank you (very much).	<i>ah-nyai-chai-keel</i> <i>sool-pai-kee</i> (<i>ahn-chah-tah</i>)	<i>Añaychayki!</i> <i>Sulpayki</i> (<i>anchata</i>)
You're welcome.	<i>ah-grah-dee-see-kee</i> <i>ee-mah-mahn-tah;</i> <i>mah-nah</i>	<i>agradisiyki.</i> <i>Imamanta;</i> <i>Mana</i>
Excuse me. Sorry.	<i>ee-mah-mahn-tab-pahs</i> <i>dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai</i> <i>pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai</i>	<i>imamantapas.</i> <i>Dispinsayway.</i> <i>Pumpachayway.</i>

FORMS OF ADDRESS

IMAHINA RUNAKUNA
NINAKUSQAN

In Quechua, different forms of address represent different degrees of familiarity, or the age of the person being addressed.

As a foreigner in Quechua-speaking territory, the safest form of address for you to use with a Quechua speaker is *Tayta*, *tai-tah*, or *taytay*, *tai-tai*, 'Sir/Mister' for men, and *Mama*, *mah-mah*, or *mamdy*, *mah-mai*, 'Madam/Mrs' for women, followed by their first name if you know it: *Tayta Satuku* or *Mama Marsilina*.

Madam/Mrs	<i>mah-mah/mah-mai</i> <i>mah-mah-lyail</i> <i>mah-mee-tail</i> <i>doo-nyah/see-nyoo-rah</i>	<i>Mama/mamáy!</i> <i>mamalláy!</i> <i>mamitáy!</i> <i>Duñal/Siñura</i>
Sir/Mr	<i>tai-tah/tai-tail</i> <i>tai-tah-lyail/pah-pail</i> <i>wee-rah-ko-chah!</i> <i>doon/see-nyoor</i>	<i>Tayta/taytay!</i> <i>taytalláy/papáy!</i> <i>Wiraqucha!</i> <i>Dun/Siñur</i>

Note that if you're writing to someone, the forms *Duñal*, *Sañura*, *Mama* for women and *Dun*, *Sañur*, *Tayta* and *Wiraqucha* for men, all have a capital. While *Mama* and *Tayta* must be used with a proper name, *Wiraqucha* can also be used without one. The forms *mamdy*, *mamalláy*, *mamitáy*, *taytay*, *taytalláy* and *papáy* are not used with proper names.

FOR THE PEOPLE

Many Quechua speakers call themselves *runa*, *roo-nah*, which means 'the people'. The Spanish terms *indio*/*india* (m/f) or *cholo*/*chola* (m/f) are used by some Latin Americans to refer to the indigenous people. These names are derogatory, so don't use them. Instead, use the Spanish *indígena*, 'indigenous person' or *campesino*/*campesina* (m/f), meaning 'a farmer/farm labourer; a person living in a rural area'.

Miss

to a young woman
to a girlsee-pahst/p'ahs-nyah
see-pahs-chah/
p'ahs-nyah-chahsipas/p'asña
sipaschal
p'asñacha

young man

to an adolescent
to a young boymahkh-t'ah
mahkh-t'ah-chah
wahr-mah-chahmagt'a
magt'acha
warmacha

little girl/boy

APOLOGIES

Excuse me. (apology)

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai
dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai

Excuse me. (to get past)

pah-sai-koo-sahkh

It's OK. Never mind.

ah-lyeen-mee.
ah-mah lyah-kee-kui-choo

PAMPACHAYKUNA

Pampachayway/
Dispinsayway.

Pasaykusaq.

Allinmi.
Ana llakikuychu.

HEY YOU!

¡Yaw!, yow!, is an informal way to attract someone's attention, similar to 'Hey!' in English. It's usually combined with someone's name or one of the forms of address we've mentioned. It would be considered rude to use it with an adult, or someone you don't know.

People may call you *ringu/gringu* (m), *reen-goo/green-goo*, 'gringo', or *ringa/gringa* (f), *reen-gah/green-gah*, 'gringa', if they don't know your name. In recent decades in Latin America, these terms have lost their derogatory connotations, and are now terms of respect. If someone knows your name, they might preface it with *Dun/Siñur/Tayta/Wiraqucha* (m) or *Dña/Siñura* (f) – all terms that refer to pale-skinned foreigners.

BODY
LANGUAGEÑAWIWAN, MAKIWAN,
UMAWAN RIMAY

Quechua speakers are generally humble and may not look you in the eye when speaking. This is more common in rural areas, where visitors are still rare. In metropolitan areas, where people are familiar with foreign tourists, they're more open and less self-effacing. In tourist areas, as you'd expect, vendors have no hesitation in approaching you with their wares or taking you by the arm to try to convince you to buy something.

Many punctuation and spelling conventions used in Spanish have been adopted for use in written Quechua too. Questions start with an inverted question mark and end in a normal one; the same goes for exclamations ...!

FIRST
ENCOUNTERSÑAWPAQ
TUPANAKUY

You may find that people may not initiate conversations, or might wait to speak until they're sure that you've finished speaking – but don't hesitate to strike up a conversation, as people are very willing to talk to you once you've shown some interest.

How are you?

ee-mai-nah-lyahn kah-shahn-kee? ¿Imaynallan kashanki?

Fine. And you?

ah-lyee-lyahn-mee. kahn-ree? Allillanmi. ¿Qanri?

What's your name?

ee-mahn soo-tee-kee? ¿Iman sutiyki?

My name is ...

...n soo-tee ...-n suti.

I'd like to introduce you to ...

...wahn rekh-see-nah-kui-chees ...-wan riqsinakuychis.

I'm pleased to meet you.

ahn-chah-tahn koo-see-koo-nee
rekh-sees-pai-kee Anchatan kusikuni
riqsispayki.

MAKING CONVERSATION

Talking about the weather, local food and customs, or asking directions, are always safe openers. Personal questions about age, marital status, income and plans for the day are also perfectly acceptable in Quechua societies. If you're uncomfortable discussing such topics, steer the conversation in another direction, perhaps by answering with a little joke – 'I'm very old', *Sinchi machuñan kani*, seen-chee mah-choo-nyahn kah-nee, or 'I make enough money to travel once in a while', *Mayuinpi purinallaypaqmi qulqita tarini*, mai-noon-pee poo-ree-nah-lyai-pahkh-mee kol-ke-tah tah-ree-nee



Great day, isn't it?
soo-mahkh p'oon-chai,
ree-kee?

It's cold/hot today, isn't it?
ahn-chah-tah chee-ree-shahn/
roo-p-hah-shahn ree-kee?

Are you waiting too?
kahm-pees
soo-yah-ree-shahn-kee-choo?

Where are you going?
mai-tah-tahkh ree-shahn-kee?

What are you doing?
ee-mah-tah-tahkh
ru-wah-shahn-kee?

What's this called?
ee-mah-tahkh kai-pah
soo-teen?

IMALLAMANTAPAS RIMAY

Sumaq p'unchay,
¿riki?

Anehata chirishan/
ruphashan, ¿riki?

¿Qampis
suyarishankichu?

¿Maytataq rishanki?

¿Imatataq
ruwashanki?

¿Imataq kaypa
sutin?

CHEESE & THANK YOU

If you want to take pictures of indigenous people, ask their permission first. It would be considered rude not to offer some little thank-you gift afterwards. In fact, don't be surprised if you're asked outright for some cash!

Can I take a photo (of you)?
ah-lyee-choo p-hoo-too-tah
hor-koy-kee-mahn-choo?

¿Allichu phututa
hurquykimanchu?

Beautiful!
soo-mahkh!/ah-nyah-nyow!
What a beautiful village this is!
ee-ma soo-mahkh lyakh-ta!

¿Sumaq!/Añañiw!

¿Ima sumaq llaqta!

It's great here.
ahn-chah ah-lyeen-mee
kai-pec

Ancha allinmi
kaypi.



I'm here ...
for a holiday
(vacation)
on business
to study

...-n kai-pee
kah-shah-nee
how-kai
pah-chah-rai-koo
lyahn-k'ah-nai-rai-koo
yah-chah-nai-rai-koo

...-n kaypi
kashani.
haw-kay
pacharayku
llank'anayrayku
yachanayrayku

How long are you here for?

hai-k'ahkh-kah-mahn

kai-pee kahm-kee?

I'm here for ... weeks/days.

no-kah ... see-mah-nah/

p'oon-chai kai-pee kah-sahkh

We're here for ... weeks/days.

no-kai-koo ... see-mah-nah/

p'oon-chai kai-pee

kah-sahkh-koo

¿Hayk'aqkaman

kaypi kanki?

Nuqa ... simanal

p'unchay kaypi kasaq.

Nuqayku ... simanal

p'unchay kaypi

kasaqku.

NATIONALITIES

You'll find that many country names in Quechua are similar to English.

Where are you from?

mai-mahn-tahn kahm-kee?

I'm from ...

no-kah ... mahm-tah

kah-nee

We're from ...

no-kai-koo ... mahm-tah

kai-koo

¿Maymantan kanki?

Nuqa ...-manta

kani.

Nuqayku ...-manta

kayku.

Australia

ows-trab-lyah

Australiya

Canada

kah-nah-dah

Kanada

England

een-lah-tee-rah

Inlatira

Europe

yoo-roo-pah

Yurupa

India

een-dyah

Indya

Ireland

eer-lahn-dah

Irlanda

Japan

hah-pun

Hapun

New Zealand

nui-wah

Nuywa

Scotland

see-lahn-dyah

Silandya

the USA

ees-koo-syah

Iskusya

ees-tah-doos

Istadius

no-nee-dus

Unidus

Wales

gab-lees

Galis

TUKUY RIKCH'AQ LLAQTAYUQKUNA

I live in/by

the/a ...

city

coast

countryside

mountains

village

no-kah ...-pee

tee-yah-nee

lyahkh-tah

koon-tah

hah-wah-lyahkh-tah

or-ko-koo-nah

lyahkh-tah

Nuqa ...-pi

tiyani.

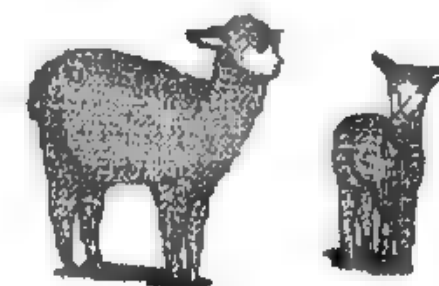
llaqta

kusta

hawallaqta

urqukuna

llaqta



CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

SAPAQ YACHASQANCHISKUNA

Andeans are very generous, and if you express appreciation for something in someone's home, like a throw rug, a ceramic piece or some decoration, they might offer it to you as a gift. To avoid causing offence, gratefully accept the offer. The same is true for offers of food and drink.

If you're in a community during a celebration, people will make every effort to get you to participate, especially in activities such as dancing. It's not considered rude to resist such efforts, but be prepared for persistent attempts to involve you!

If you want to beckon an Andean to you, hold your hand palm out, facing the other person, and waggle your fingers without moving the rest of your arm, as if you were waving goodbye to a child. If you wave your arm from side to side this will be understood as a goodbye gesture, as it generally is in Western cultures.

How do you do this
in your country?

ee-mai-nab-tahkh
lyahkh-tai-kee-pee kai-tah
roo-wai-kee-chees?

Is this a local or national custom?

wab-keen
lyahkh-tah-koo-nahkh ee-chah
lyoo lyahkh-tah-koo-nahkh
kow-sai-neen-koo-choo chai?

I'm sorry Sir/Madam,
it's not the custom in my country.

pahn-pah-chai-koo-wai
tai-tail mah-mai, mah-nahn
lyahkh-tai-pah chai-tah
kow-sai-neen-choo

Please don't be offended.

ah-lyee-choo ah-mah
p-hee-nyah-kui-choo

I don't mind watching, but

I'd prefer not to participate.

k-hah-wai-tah
k-hah-wai-mahn-mee,
ee-chah-kah mah-nahn
chai-tah roo-wai-tah
moo-nai-mahn-choo

(But) I'll give it a go.

(ee-chah-kah)
ah-tee-pahs-kah-lyai-tah
roo-wai-koo-sahkh

Let's dance!

too-soo-soon!

I don't know how to dance.

mah-nahn too-sui-tah
yah-chah-nee-choo

¿Imaynataq
llaqtaykipi kayta
ruwaykichis?

¿Wakin
llaqtakunaq icha
lliw llaqtakunaq
kawsayninkuchu chay?

Pampachaykuway
taytay/mamdy, manan
llaqtaypa chayta
kawsayninchu.

Allichu ama
phinakuychu.

Qhawayta
qhawaymanmi,
ichaga manan
chayta ruwayta
munaymanchu.

(Ichaga)
utipasqallayta
ruwaykusaq.

¿Tususun!

Manan tusuyta
yachanichu.

There are two ways to say thank you in Quechua, the traditional 'Sulpáy', sool-pai, and 'Añay', ah-nyai, which is increasingly popular these days.

local
national

kai lyahkh-tah-pee

kay llaqta

lyoo

lliw

lyahkh-tah-koo-nab-pee

llaqtakunapi

everybody

lyah-pahn/lyah-pahn-koo

llapan/llapanku



AGE

How old are
you, Sir/Ma'am?
(to adult)

hai-k'ah
wah-tah-yokh-mee
kahn-kee,
tai-tail mah-mai?

How old is your
child?

hai-k'ah
wah-tah-yokh-mee
wah-wai-kee?

(to mother)

How old are you?
(to child)

hai-k'ah
wah-tah-chah-yokh-mee
kahn-kee?

I'm ... years old.

no-kah ...
wah-tah-yokh-mee
kahn-nee

WATA

¿Hayk'a
watayuqmi
kanki,
taytay/mamdy?

¿Hayk'a
watayuqmi
wawayki?

¿Hayk'a
watachayuqmi
kanki?

Nuqa ...
watayuqmi
kani.

(See Numbers & Amounts for your age, page 167.)

OCCUPATIONS

What do you do?

ee-mah-peen lyahn-k'ahn-kee
kai-pee?

I'm a/an ...

no-kah ...-ni-mee kah-nee

aide/assistant

yah-nah-pahkh/
yah-nah-pah-kokh

artist

ahr-tees-tah

businessperson

rahm-tekh/k-hab-tokh/
teen-dab-yokh

carpenter

kahr-peen-tee-roo

chef

wai-k'okh/
wai-k'oo-pah-kokh
kah-mah-chekh

community
leader

craftsperson

ahr-tec-sab-noo
too-sokh

dancer

doctor

dook-toor

driver

choo-feer

engineer

een-hee-nyee-roo

farmer

chahkh-rah roo-nah

fisherman

chahly-wah hab-p'ekh

fortune teller

wah-tokh

healer

habm-pekh

journalist

peer-yoo-dees-tah

labourer

lyahn-k'akh

lawyer

yoo-yai kokh/
ah-woo-gah-roo

mayor

ahl-kuhl-dec

mechanic

mee-kah-nee-koo

minister (pastor)

roo-nah mee-chekh

nurse

on-kokh
yah-nah-pahkh

office worker

oo-fee-see-nah-pee
lyahn-k'akh

RUWANAKUNA

¿Imapin llank'anki
kaypi?

Nuqa ...-ni-mi kani.

yanapaq/
yanapakuq

artista

rantiqlqhatuql

tindayuq

karpintiru

wayk'uql

wayk'upakuq

kamachiq

artisanu

tusuq

duktur

chufir

inhiniru

chakra runa

challwa hap'iq

watuq

hampiq

piryudista

llank'aq

yuyay quql

awugaru

alkaldi

mikaniku

runa michiq

unquq

yanapaq

ufisinapi

llank'aq

police officer

wahr-dee-yah

wardiya

priest

tai-tah koo-vah

tayta kura

scientist

hah-mow-t'ah

hamaw'ta

shepherd

mee-chekh

michiq

singer

tah-kekh

takiq

student

yah-chai moo-nahkh

yachay munaq

teacher

yah-chah-chekh

yachachiq

university lecturer/

hah-mow-t'ah

hamaw'ta

professor

waiter

mee-k-hoo-nah

mikhuna

wah-see-pee

wasipi

lyahn-k'akhkh

llank'aq

writer

kel-kahkh

qilqag

I'm retired.

mah-nah-nyahn

Manañan

lyahn-k'ah-nee-choo,

llank'anichu,

sah-mah-koo-nee-nyahn

samakuniñan.

I'm unemployed.

mah-nah lyahn-k'ai-nee-yokh

Mana llank'ayniyuq

kah-nee

kani.

What are you studying?

ee-mah-tahkh

¿Imatataq

yah-chah-shahn-kee?

yachashanki?

I'm studying ...

no-kah ...-tahn

Nuqa ...-tan

yah-chah-shah-nee

yachashani.

art

ahr-tee

arti

arts/humanities

ee-mai-mah-nah

imaymana

yoo-yai-koo-nah

yuyaykuna

engineering

een-hee-nyee-ree-yah

inhiniriya

English

een-tees

inlis

languages

ee-mai-mah-nah

imaymana

see-mee-koo-nah

simikuna

medicine

mee-dee-see-nah

midisina

science

hah-moo-t'ai

hamut'ay

Spanish

kahs-tee-lyah-noo

kastillanu

FEELINGS

If someone asks, 'How are you?', your first response should be a generic 'I'm well' or 'I'm not well'.

How are you?

ee-mai-nah-lyahn kah-shahn-kee? ¿Imaynallan kashanki?

I'm well.

ah-lyeen-lyahn kah-shah-nee Allinllan kashani.

I'm not so good.

mah-nahn ah-lyeen-choo Manan allinichu
kah-shah-nee kashani.

Are you ...?

...-choo kah-shahn-kee? ¿...-chu kashanki?

I'm ...

...-n kah-shah-nee ...-n kashani.

afraid

mahn-chahs-kah manchasqa

angry

fee-nyahs-kah phinasqa

depressed

pee-see-chahs-kah pisichasqa

grateful

son-kon-chah-koos-kah sungunchakusqa

happy

koo-sees-kah kushisqa

in a hurry

ah-poo-rabs-kah apurasqa

inspired

kahly-pah-chah-koos-kah kallpachakusqa

sad

lyah-kees-kah llakisqa

tired

sai-k'ooos-kah sayk'usqa

worried

lyah-kees-kah llakisqa

A phrase such as 'I'm afraid' is easy enough to translate from English to Quechua, but 'I'm cold' is more problematic. These feelings require special phrases to express them:

I'm cold.

chee-rec-wah-shahn-mee Chiriwashanmi.

I'm hot.

roo-p-hah-rec-wah-shahn-mee Ruphariwa-shanmi.

I'm hungry.

yahr-kah-wah-shahn-mee Yargawashanmi.

SINTIMINTUKUNA

I'm thirsty.

ch'ah-kee-wah-shahn-mee

Ch'akiwashanmi.

I'm sleepy.

poo-nyui-mee
ai-sah-wah-shahn

Puñuyimi
aysawashan.

I'm right. (correct)

rah-soon-nee-yokh-mee
kah-nee

Rasunniyuqmi
kani.

I'm sorry. (condolence)

ahn-chah-tahn
lyah-kee-pai-kee

Anchatan
llakipayki.



BREAKING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

RIMANAKUYTA ATY

Do you speak ...?

... ree-mahn-kee-choo?

¿... rimankichu?

English

een-lees-tah

inlista

Quechua

roo-nah-see-mee-tah

runasimita

Spanish

kahs-tee-lyah-noo-tah

kastillanuta

Yes, I do.

ah-rec, rec-mah-neen

Ari, rimanin.

No, I don't.

mah-nahn, rec-mah-nee-choo

Manan, rimanichu.

I speak a little bit.

no-kah pee-see-lyah-tah
rec-mah-nee

Nuqa pisillata
rimani.

Who speaks English here?

pee-tahkh kai-pee
een-lees-tah ree-mahn?

¿Pitaq kaypi
inlista riman?

Do you understand?
cen·teen·deen·*hee*-choo?

I (don't) understand.
(*mab*-nahn)

cen·teen·dee·*nee*-choo

Could you speak more slowly?

ah·lyee·lyah·*mahn*-tah
ree·mai·koon·kee·*mahn*-choo?

Could you repeat that?

yah·pah·*mahn*-tah *chai*-tah
ree·mai·koon·kee·*mahn*-choo?

Please write it down.

ah·lyee·choo *kel*-kai

How do you say this in Quechua?
(when pointing to something)

ee·mah·neen·*chees*-mee
kati-tah roo·nah·see·*mee*-pee?

What does ... mean?

ee·mah nee·nahn·*chees*-mee ...?

¿Intindinkichu?

(*Manan*)

intindinichu.

¿Allillamanta
rimaykunkimanchu?

¿Yapamanta chayta
rimaykunkimanchu?

Allichu qilqay.

¿Imaninchismi
kayta runasimipi?

¿Ima ninanchismi ...?



RELIGION

Religion is a topic of everyday conversation – it's certainly not a taboo subject. While the Andean countries are officially Catholic, there's actually a fair amount of freedom of religion. All of the Christian religions are represented, as well as many Eastern religions and beliefs. Names of religions were simply borrowed from Spanish and adapted to the Quechua pronunciation system.

What's your religion?

ee·*mab*-tahkh
ree·lee·hee·yun·*nee*-kee?

¿Imataq
rilihiyunniyki?

RILHIYUN

I'm (a/an) ...

no-kah ...-n/-mee
kah-nee

Nuqa ...-n/-mi
kani.

Adventist

ahd·ween·*tees*-tah

adwintista

Baptist

wow·*tees*-tah

wawrista

Buddhist

woo·*dees*-tah

wudista

Christian

krees·tee·yah·noo

kristiyanu

Evangelist

ee·wahn·hee·*lees*-tah

iwanhilista

Hindu

een·doo

indu

Jehovah's

ee·wahn·hee·*lees*-tah

iwanhilista

Witness

Jewish

hoo·dee·yoo

hudiyu

Lutheran

loo·tee·rah·noo

lutiranu

Methodist

mee·too·*dees*-tah

mitudista

Mormon

moor·moon

murmun

Muslim

moo·sool·mahn

musulman

Protestant

proo·tees·tahn·tee

prutistanti

I'm not religious.

mab-nah

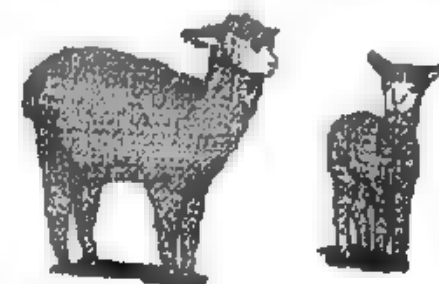
ree·lee·hee·yoon·nee·yah·mee

kah-nee

Mana

rilihiyunniyuqmi

kani.



IT'S THE END OF THE WORD

When using -n/-mi, choose the -n ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the -mi ending when it ends in a consonant: eg, *adwintista-n*, *ahd·ween·tees·tahn*, or *murmun-mi*, *moor·moon·mee*. Note that using the -mi ending will change which syllable is stressed.

ANDEAN & CATHOLICISM

Catholicism as practised by the indigenous people in the Andes has some intriguing differences from Western Catholicism.

The Andean religion, before the conquistadors introduced Christianity, was more a cosmovision than simply a religion – it was an entire way of viewing the world and explaining natural events. It was animistic, believing that animals and other elements of the natural world have souls. The highest deity was 'Father Sun', *Tayta Inti*, *tai-tah een-tee*, from whom the Incas believed themselves to be directly descended.

Obviously the Incas had great respect for the natural world and its power. Their sacred objects, or *wak'as*, *wah-k'ahs*, were mountain peaks, rivers and lakes, all of whose souls needed to be appeased regularly with ritual offerings, usually of food or drink. *Pachamama*, *pah-chah-mah-mah*, was 'Mother Earth', the nurturing protector and life-giver of all beings, and it was particularly important to pay her for her bounty. This was done through a major celebration that took place every August, known as 'payment to Mother Earth' or *haywakuy*, *hai-wah-kui*. Payments consisted of offerings of coca leaves, food or beverages.

When the Spaniards arrived (1532), they began to convert the locals to Catholicism. The Andeans seemed to accept the teaching of the missionaries fairly readily but, in reality, they did not reject their previous beliefs to accept the new ones. Rather, they syncretised them, or layered

COSMOVISION & CATHOLICISM

them on top of their existing beliefs. The Christian belief in heaven and hell led them to add similar spiritual territories to their organisational schema of the world. In addition to *kay pacha*, *kai pah-chah*, the world in which people dwell, there is *hanaq pacha*, *hah-nahkh pah-chah*, the world above, where the gods dwell, and *ukhu pacha*, *oo-k-hoo pah-chah*, the world below, a world of shadows and darkness. In the Andean cosmology, these three worlds interconnect and their inhabitants interact.

Another example of this syncretism is the Andean belief in God and active worship of the saints. They consider Jesus and the Virgin Mary to belong to this category of saints. Interestingly, they have blended the identities of the Catholic saints with their own *apus*, *ah-poos*, 'principal mountain gods' and *wak'as*, *wah-k'ahs*, 'sacred places'. This was a logical thing to do. For Western Catholics, the saints serve as intermediaries between humans and their God, and in the ancient Andean cosmovision, the *apus* and *wak'as* also served an intermediary function. The Virgin Mary herself came to be associated with *Pachamama*, the Earth Mother, the greatest of all female deities.

The most obvious manifestation of this practice is the habit of putting crosses on mountain tops, and holding traditional festivals on Catholic saints' days, so that the 'Spanish' God and saints and the traditional mountain *apus* and *wak'as* can be worshipped at the same time.

I'm Catholic, but I don't
go to mass.

kah-too-lee-koon kab-nee,
mah-nab-takkh
mee-sab-mahn ree-nee-choo

I believe in God.

tai-tah dee-yoos-mahn-mee
ee-nyee-nee

I'm interested in astrology.

koy-lyoor-koo-nah-mahn-tah
yah-chai-tah moo-nab-nee



I'm interested in philosophy.

hah-moo-'ai-mahn-tah
yah-chai-tah moo-nab-nee

I'm an atheist.

mab-nahn dee-yoos-mahn
ee-nyee-nee-choo

Can I attend this service/mass?

kai kool-too-tah/mee-sab-tah
oo-yah-ree-mahn-choo?

Can I pray here?

mah-nyah-kui-mahn-choo
kai-pee?

Where can I pray/worship?

mai-pee-takkh
yoo-pai-chai-mahn?

Is there a church here?

kahn-choo een-lee-sah kai-pee?

Katulikun kani,
manataq
misaman rinichu.

Tayta Diyusmanmi
inini.

Quyllurkunamanta
yachayta munani.

Hamut'aymanta
yachayta munani.

Manan Diyusman
inichu.

¿Kay kultutal/misata
uyarimanchu?

¿Mañakuymanchu
kaypi?

¿Maypitaq
yupaychayman?

¿Kanchu inlisa kaypi?

ancestor
baptism
christening
church

cross

deity

devil

evil spirit

Father Sun

Festival of the Sun

God

creator

of the Earth

creator

of the Incas

mountain god

secondary

mountain gods

Incan priest

lake

lightning

mass

Mother Earth

Mother Moon

to pray

prayer

priest

procession

river

sabbath

sacred place

sacrifice

nyow-pah ai-lyoo

oo-lee-yai

wow-tee-sai

een-lee-sah;

dee-yoos-pah wab-seen

koo-roos

dee-yoos kai-neen

sakkh-rah/soo-pai

so-k'ah

tai-tah een-tee

een-tee rai-mee

dee-yoos/yah-yah

pah-chah-kab-makkh

wee-rah-ko-chah

ah-poo

ow-kee

oo-moo

mab-mah ko-chah

ee-lyah-pah

mee-sah

pah-chah-mab-mah

mab-mah kee-lyah

mah-nyah-kui

mah-nyah-kokh

tai-tah koo-rah; yah-yah

proo-see-yoon

mab-yoo

yoo-pai-chah-nah

poon-ch'ai

wab-k'ah

hai-wai

ñawpa ayllu

nliyay

watwisay

inlisa;

Diyuspa wasin

kurus

Diyus kaynin

sagralsupay

suq'a

Tayta Inti

Inti Raymi

Diyus/Yaya

Pachakamaq

Wiragucha

Apu

awki

umu

Mama Quecha

illapa

misa

Pachamama

Mama Killa

mañakuy

mañakuq

tayta kura; yaya

prusiyun

mayu

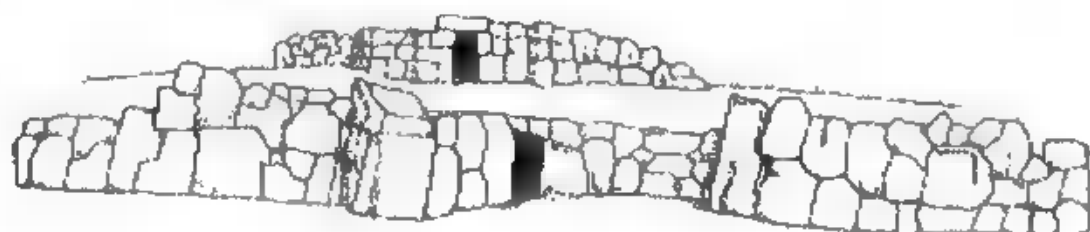
yupaychana

punch'ay

wak'a

hayway

saint (m/f)	<i>tai-tab-chah/</i>	<i>taytachal</i>
	<i>mah-mah-chah</i>	<i>mamacha</i>
shrine	<i>kah-pee-lyah</i>	<i>kapilla</i>
sin	<i>hoo-chah</i>	<i>bucha</i>
to sin	<i>hoo-chah-lyee-kui</i>	<i>buchallikuy</i>
stars	<i>koy-lyoor-koo-nah</i>	<i>quyllurkuna</i>
temple	<i>mahn-ko wah-see</i>	<i>mangu wasi</i>
Temple of the	<i>ko-ree-kahn-chah</i>	<i>Qurikancha</i>
Sun		
thunder	<i>k-bahleh-yah</i>	<i>qhaqya</i>
witch	<i>lai-kah</i>	<i>layqa</i>



GETTING AROUND

Arranging journeys by plane, train, bus or taxi is generally done in Spanish or English in the Andean region. In Quechua-speaking communities, such forms of transport are not common – even street signs are usually in Spanish.

Nevertheless, Quechua will be the key to seeking your own way in remote areas, if you need to ask whether a car or bus is available, or which way you should go.

FINDING YOUR WAY

MAYTAPAS RIYTA YACHAY

Excuse me Sir/Madam ...

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai
tai-tai/mah-mai ...

Pampachayway
tayta/mamay ...

Where am I?

mai-peen kah-shah-nee?

¿Maypin kashani?

I'm looking for ...

...-tahn mahs-k-hah-shah-nee

...-tan maskhashani.

Where's the ...?

mai-pee-tahkh ...?

¿Maypitaq ...?

bus station

oo-nee-woos sah-yahn

uniwus sayan

dock/pier

wahm-poo sah-yahn

wampu sayan

road to ...

...-tah ree-nah-pahkh

...-ta rinapaq

nyahn

ñan

train station

treen sah-yahn

trin sayan

LOCAL TRANSPORT

If you're adventurous, try riding in the back of a pickup truck to get from one place to another. This may be the only way to get off the beaten track. You're exposed to the elements, but it's a great way to see the countryside and get to know the locals. You're expected to offer some sort of payment to the driver, as the Andeans do themselves.

What time does the ... leave?	<i>ee-mah oo-rab-tahkh ... lyokb-seen?</i>	<i>¿Ima urataq ... llugsin?</i>
What time does the ... arrive?	<i>ee-mah oo-rab-mee ... chah-yab-moon?</i>	<i>¿Ima urasmi ... chayamun?</i>
boat	<i>walm-poo</i>	<i>wampu</i>
bus	<i>oo-nee-woos</i>	<i>uniwus</i>
minibus	<i>oo-nee-woos-chah/meck-roo</i>	<i>uniwuschal/mikru</i>
train	<i>treen</i>	<i>trin</i>

How do we get to ...?

ee-mah-nab-tahkh ...-man chah-yabn-chees?

¿Imaynataq ...-man chayanchis?

Is it close by?

sees-pab-choo?

¿Sispachu?

Can we walk there?

chah-kee-lyab-wahn ree-koo-mah-choo chah-mahn?

¿Chakillawan riykumanchu chayman?

Can you show me (on the map)?

*(mah-pab-pee)
k-lah-wai-kah-chee-
wahn-kee-mah-choo?*

*(Mapapi)
¿Qhawaykachi-
wankimanchu?*

BUT HOW WILL IT END?

Remember, when adding suffixes to words, choose the *first* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *second* ending when it ends in a consonant.

What's the name of this ...?

city/village
highway
path
road
street

*ee-mah-tahkh kai
...-kh/-pah soo-teen?
lyahkh-tah
pees-tah
nyahn
kah-ree-tee-rah
kah-lyee*

*¿Imataq kay
...-q/-pa sutin?
llaqta
pista
ñan
karitira
kalli*

DIRECTIONS

Straight ahead.

syookh/dee-ree-choo

To the left/right.

lyoo-k'ee-mahn/pah-nyab-mahn

Turn at the next corner/street.

bah-mokh k'oo-choo-peel

kah-lyee-pee moo-yui-kui

YACHACHIYKUNA

Siwki/Dirichu.

Llug'imani/Pañaman.

Hamuq k'uchupil

kallipi muyuykuy.

across (from)

cheem-pab-pee

chimpapi

behind

k-be-pah

qhipa

far

kah-roo

karu

here

kai-pee

kaypi

in front (of)

nyow-pahkh-pee

ñawpaqpi

near

sees-pah

sispa

there

chah-pee/chah-nekh-pee

chaypit/chayniqpil

hah-kai-pee

haqaypi



north	<i>wee-chai</i>	<i>wichay</i>
south	<i>oo-rai</i>	<i>uray</i>
east	<i>een-tekh lyokh-see-nahn</i>	<i>intiq llugsinan</i>
west	<i>een-tekh cheen-kah-nahn</i>	<i>intiq chinkanan</i>

Thank you for showing us the way.

sool-pai nyahn-tah
rekh-see-chee-moo-wahs
kai-kee-koo-mahn-tah

Sulpáy nanta
riqsichimuwa-
sqaykikunanta.

For more instructions, see Taxi, below.

ADDRESSES

DIRIKSIYUNKUNA

Addresses are generally indicated in Spanish rather than in Quechua. A typical address might look like this:

Sra. María Condori Guzmán
 Avenida Tullomayo 428
 Cuzco, Peru

Large cities, such as Lima, La Paz and Quito, may have several postal codes, but this is not common. Post office boxes (*apartado* or *casilla* in Spanish) are popular too:

Sr. José Huamán Mamani
 Apartado Postal 477 (or Casilla Postal 477)
 Cochabamba, Bolivia

TAXI

Taxis are not widely available in the more rural Quechua-speaking areas. To hold a licence, the driver must speak Spanish, so arrangements are generally made in Spanish – or possibly in English in larger cities.

There are two kinds of taxis. A *taxi oficial* is a state-regulated taxi, which is more likely (but not guaranteed) to have a meter; a *taxi particular* is an informal, privately owned taxi – fares are negotiable. You can flag down either sort in large cities.

TAKSI

Make sure you bargain and settle on a price to your destination before getting in. Taxis are generally inexpensive, but some drivers will raise their prices when dealing with a foreigner. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Sir/Madam, I want to go to ...

rai-tail mah-mai ...-tah
ree-tah moo-nah-nee

Taytáy/Mamdy ...-ta
riyta munani.

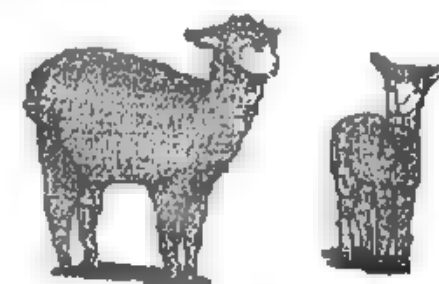
How much is it to go to ...?

bai-k'ahn kwees-tahn ...-tah
ree-nah-pahkh?

¡Hayk'an kwistan ...-ta
rinapaq?

How much is the ticket/fare?

bai-k'ahn kwees-tahn pah-sah-hee? *¡Hayk'an kwistan pasahi?*



Instructions

Please take me to ...

ah-lyee-choo ...-tah ah-pah-wai

Allichu ...-ta apaway.

Keep going straight!

syookh!

¡Siwk!

The next street to the left/right.

bah-mokh kah-lyee-pee
pah-nyah-mahn/lyo-k'e-mahn
moo-yui-kui

Hamuq kallipi
pañaman/llug'iman
muyuykuy.

Please slow down.

ah-lyee-choo
ah-lyee-lyah-mahn-tah ree

Allichu
allillamanta riy.

Please wait here.

ah-lyee-choo kai-pee soo-yai

Allichu kaypi suyay.

Stop here!

sah-yai kai-pee!

¡Sayay kaypi!

Stop at the corner!

chai k'hoo-choo-pee sah-yai!

¡Chay k'uchupi sayay!

BUYING TICKETS WULITUKUNATA RANTIY

Haggling is common when buying tickets for travel. You can even bargain with a travel agent, but purchasing directly from a bus or train station means paying the posted price. Foreigners will often pay more than locals do, especially in tourist areas. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Buying tickets at bus stations is usually done in Spanish. Flight arrangements are always made in Spanish or in English.

Where can I buy a ticket?

mai-pee-tahkh

woo-lee-too-tah

rahn-tee-rui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq

wulituta

rantirquyman?

How much is the ticket/fare?

hai-k'ahn kwees-tahn

pah-sah-hee?

¿Hayk'ahn kwistan

pasahi?

How long does it take to get to ...?

hai-k'ah oo-rah-pee-tahkh

...-mahn chah-yahn-chees?

¿Hayk'a urapitaq

...-man chayanchis?

BUS & CAR

Bus services come in a wide range of quality and service levels, and once again, transactions are conducted almost exclusively in Spanish. However, you might want to inform yourself on local bus services – or the availability of a car where there are no buses – by asking local Quechua speakers.

What time does
the ... bus
arrive?

ee-mah oo-rah-tahkh

... oo-nee-woos-kah

chah-yah-moon?

¿Ima urataq

... uniwusqa

chayamun?

What time does
the ... car leave?

ee-mah oo-rah-tahkh

... kah-rroo-kah yok-seen?

¿Ima urataq

... karruga llusqin?

first

nyow-pahkh

ñawpaq

last

k-he-pah

qhipa

next

hab-mokh

hamuq

UNIWUS, KARRU

GOING MY WAY?

In rural areas where there's little or no public transport available, cars often double as buses. Drivers will be on the lookout for anyone going in the same direction. You'll need to agree on a price before accepting the lift – see Taxi and Buying Tickets (pages 68, 70).



Does this bus/car go to ...?

kai oo-nee-woos/kah-rroo

...-mahn reen-choo?

¿Kay uniwus/karru

...-man rinchu?

How many times a day
do buses/cars pass by here?

hai-k'ah koo-teen

oo-nee-woos-koo-nah/

kah-rroo-koo-nah kai-pee

pah-sahn sah-pah p'oon-chai?

¿Hayk'a kutin

uniwuskuna/

karrukuna kaypi

pasan sapa p'unchay?

Where does this bus/car go?

nuti-tahn/mai-mahn-mee

kai oo-nee-woos/kah-rroo reen?

¿Maytan/maymanmi

kay uniwus/karru rin?

Where's the bus/car stop?

mai-pee-tahkh oo-nee-woos/

kah-rroo sah-yahn?

¿Maypitaq uniwus/

karru sayan?

Which bus/car goes to ...?

mai-ken oo-nee-woos-tahkh/

kah-rroo-tahkh ...-mahn reen?

¿Mayqin uniwusqa/

karrutaq ...-man rin?

Where can I catch the bus/car to ...?

mai-pee-tahkh ...-mahn

ree-nai-pahkh oo-nee-woos-tah/

kah-rroo-tah hah-p'ee-rui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq ...-man

rinaypaq uniwustal/

karruta hap'irquyman?

This is my seat.

tee-yah-nai-mee kai-kah

Tiyanaymi kayqa.

Could you let me know
when we get to ...?

ah-lyee-choo ...-mahn
chah-yahkh-teen-chees
wee-lyai-koo-wahn-
kee-mahn-choo?

Can you tell the driver to stop?

ah-lyee-choo sah-yai
neen-kee-mahn-choo
choo-feer-tah-kah?

I'd like to get off here.

kai-pee oo-rai-kui-tahn
moo-nah-nee

¿Allichu ...-man
chayaqtinchis
willaykunan-
kimanchu?

¿Allichu sayay
niukimanchu
chupbirtaga?

Kaypi uraykuytan
munani.



When travelling on local buses and minibuses, be prepared for an extraordinary acoustic treat and flexible ideas on what constitutes safe driving. Between passengers yelling at the conductor, the conductor yelling out the stops as they come up, and the driver yelling out the window at other drivers, things can get loud. There may be music blasting out through numerous speakers. Local performers might climb on to give an impromptu performance complete with expectations of tips, while local vendors tout their wares. Buses are often overcrowded, especially when animals and food products are on board.

TRAIN

Trains don't run nearly as frequently as buses, but they're generally more comfortable for long-distance travel.

What's the name of this station?

ee-mah-tahkh kai
sah-yah-nahkh soo-teen?

What's the name of the next station?

ee-mah-tahkh hab-mokh
sah-yah-nahkh soo-teen?

Does this train stop at (Arequipa)?

(ah-ree-kee-pah-pee)
sah-yahn-choo kai treen-kah?

There's no train today.

mah-nan treen kabn-choo
koo-nahn p'oon-chai

Can I sit here?

tee-yai-mahn-choo kai-pee?

I want to get off at ...

...-pee oo-rai-kui-tah
moo-nah-nee

¿Imataq kay
sayanaq sutin?

¿Imataq hamuq
sayanaq sutin?

¿(Arikipapi)
sayanchu kay tringa?

Manan trin kanchu
kunan p'unchay.

¿Tiyaymanchu kaypi?

...-pi uraykuyta
munani.

BOAT

Boat travel in the Andes might be by canoe for travelling along rivers and other waterways, or by motor boat or hovercraft when travelling from island to island on large lakes such as Titicaca. Even luxury cruise ships, *batun wampu*, *hab-toon wahn-poo*, are an option, for those wanting to visit the Galapagos Islands.

Arrangements for this type of transport are usually made through travel agencies, although you may also be able to negotiate on the spot.

Where can I find a boat that
goes to ...?

mai-pee-tahkh wahn-poo-tah
tah-ree-rui-mahn ...-tah
ree-nai-pahkh?

¿Maypitaq wamputa
tarirquyman ...-ta
rinaypaq?

TRIN

WAMPU

Where does that boat go?

mai-tab-tahkh/mai-mahn-tahkh
chai wahn-poo reen?

Where does the boat leave from?

mai-mahn-tab-tahkh
wahn-poo lyokh-seen?

What time does the boat arrive/leave?

ee-mah oo-rabs-mee wahn-poo
chah-yah-moon/lyokh-seen?

¿Maytataq/Maymantaq
chay wampu rin?

¿Maymantaq
wampu llugsin?

¿Ima urasmi wampu
chayamun/llugsin?

DRIVING

Car rentals are generally only available in major cities. If you decide to rent a car, services – from filling up to repairs – will be handled in Spanish.

In the larger cities and tourist areas, motorcycling is also possible. Organised tours are the easiest, but renting or buying your own motorcycle is an option.

Is there a mechanic around here?

kahn-choo mee-kah-nee-koo
kai-pee?

Is there a gas/petrol station nearby?

gree-foo kahn-choo kai-pee?

Where can I buy gas/petrol?

mai-peen gah-soo-lee-nah-tah
rahn-tee-rui-mahn?

Does this road/highway/path
lead to ...?

kai kah-ree-tee-rah/pees-tah/nyahn
...-mahn-choo reen?

How can I go to ...?

ee-mai-mahn ...-mahn
ree-mahn?

Which is the way to ...?

mai-noon-tahn ...-mahn reen?

I'm lost.

cheen-kai cheen-kai-lyah
poo-ree-koo-nee

¿Kanchu mekaniku
kaypi?

¿Griphu kanchu kaypi?

¿Maypin gasulinata
rantirquyman?

¿Kay karitiral/pistalñan
...-manchu rin?

¿Imaynan ...-man
riyman?

¿Maynintan ...-man rin?

Chinkay chinkaylla
purikuni.

KARRU

My car has broken down.

kah-rrui-kah mah-nahn
poo-ree-tah ah-teen-choo

Is there a car here going to ...?

kah-rrui kahn-choo kai-pee
...-mahn ree-nah-pahkh?

Where are you going?

mai-tahn ree-shahn-kee?

I'm going to ...

...-tahn ree-shah-nee

Can you take me there in your car?

pahkh-tah kah-rrui-kee-pee
ah-pah-wahn-kee-mahn
chai-mahn?

How much do I owe you?

hai-k'ah-tab-tahkh
mah-noo-kui-kee?

Karruyqa manan
puriyta atinchu.

¿Karru kanchu kaypi
...-man rinapaq?

¿Maytan rishanki?

...-tan rishani.

¿Paqta karruykipi
apawankiman
chayman?

¿Hayk'atataq
manukuyki?



BICYCLE

Mountain biking is, for obvious reasons, one of the most popular forms of cycling in the Andes. Bicycles are available to rent or buy in larger cities and tourist areas.

Is ... within cycling distance?

wee-see-kee-lee-tab-wahn
ree-rui-mahn-choo ...-mahn?

Is there a bike path?

kahn-choo wee-see-kee-lee-tah
nyahn?

¿Wisikilitawan
rirquymanchu ...-man?

¿Kanchu wisikilita
ñan?

WISIKILITA

Who can show me the bicycle paths?

pee-tahkh wee-see-kee-lee-tah
nyahn-koo-nab-tah
rekh-see-chee-wahn-mahn?

¿Pitaq wisikilita
ñankunata
riqsichiwanman?

Where can I hire a bicycle?

mai-pee-tahkh
wee-see-kee-lee-tah-tah
ahl-kee-lai-rui-man?

¿Maypitaq
wisikilitata
alkilarquyman?

How much is it per hour/day?

hai-k'ab-tahkh kwees-tahn
sah-pah oo-rah/p'oon-chai?

¿Hayk'ataq kwistan
sapa ura/p'unchay?

Where can I buy a bike?

mai-pee-tahkh
wee-see-kee-lee-tah-tah
rahn-tee-rui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq
wisikilitata
rantirquyman?

I have a flat tyre.

wee-see-kee-lee-tai-pah
lyahn-tahn-mee t'o-ko-ron

Wisikilitaypa llantanmi
t'uqurqun.

Could you help me please?

ah-lyee-choo
yah-nah-pah-yoo-wahn-
kee-mahn-choo?

¿Allichu
yanapayawa-
nkimanchu?

bicycle

wee-see-kee-lee-tah

wisikilita

puncture

t'o-ko

t'uqu

seat

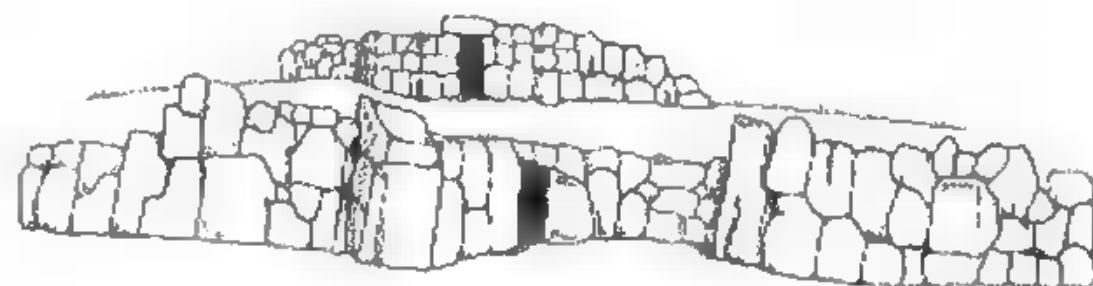
tee-yab-nah

tiyana

tyre(s)

lyahn-tah(koo-nah)

llanta(kuna)



ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation choices range from luxury hotels in the larger cities and popular tourist towns, to a humble sleeping space with a rural Andean family. In the smaller communities, a few words of Quechua might be the secret to a comfortable night's sleep.

FINDING ACCOMMODATION

QURPACHANATA MASKHAY

I'm looking
for (a) ...

...tah
mahs-k-hah-shah-nee

...-ta
maskhashani.

accommodation
camping ground

kor-pah-chah-nah
kahr-pah
roo-wah-uah-pahkh
pahm-pah

qurpachana
karpa
ruwanapaq
pampa

boarding house/
hotel

kor-pah wab-see

qurpa wasi

Where's a/the
... hotel?

mai-pee-tahkh ...
kor-pah wab-see kahn?

¿Maypitaq ...
qurpa wasi kan?

best

lyoo-mahn-tah

lliwmanta

cheap

ahn-chah soo-mahkh
mah-nah

ancha sumaq
mana

cheapest

chah-nee-yohkh
lyoo-mahn-tah

chaniyuq
lliwmanta

clean
good

pee-see
chah-nee-yokh
pee-chahs-kah
ah-lyeen

pisi
chaniyuq
pichasqa
allin

Is there a hotel here?

*kahn-choo kor-pah
wah-see kai-pee?*

Is that a good hotel?

*ah-lyeen kor-pah
wah-see-choo chai-kah?*

Is that a clean hotel?

*lui-loo-choo chai kor-pah
wah-see-kah?*

Is that hotel nearby/far?

*sees-pah-lyah-per-choof
kah-roo-pee-choo kah-shahn
chai kor-pah wah-see-kah?*

Could you show me
that hotel, please?

*rek-see-chee-wahn-kee-
mah-choo chai kor-pah
wah-see-tah-kah?*

*¿Kanchu qurpa
wasi kaypi?*

*¿Allin qurpa
wasichu chayqa?*

*¿Luytuchu chay qurpa
wasiga?*

*¿Sispallapichul
Karupichu kashan
chay qurpa wasiga?*

*¿Riqsichi wanki-
manchu chay qurpa
wasitaga?*

REQUESTS & QUERIES

Where can I sleep?

mai-pee-tahkh poo-nyoo-man?

Is there a toilet here?

*kahn-choo hees-p'ah-koo-nahl
ees-koo-sah-roo kai-pee?*

Where can I take a bath?

*mai-pee-tahkh
ahr-mah-kui-mahn?*

MAÑAKUYKUNAPAS TAPUYKUNAPAS

¿Maypitaq puñuyman?

*¿Kanchu hisp'akunat
iskusaru kaypi?*

*¿Maypitaq
armakuyman?*

WATER

There are two different words for 'water': *unu*, *oo-noo*, and *yaku*, *yah-koo*. The latter is used throughout the Andes.

Is there water to wash myself?

*kahn-choo oo-nool/yah-koo
mahkh-ch-hee-koo-nai-pahkh?*

Is there water to wash my face?

*kahn-choo oo-nool/yah-koo
oo-p-hah-koo-nai-pahkh?*

Could you please heat up
some water for me?

*ah-lyee-choo oo-noo-tah/
yah-koo-tah
k'o-nyee-chee-poo-wahn-
kee-mahn-choo?*

Where can I wash my clothes?

*mai-pee-tahkh
p'ah-chai-koo-nah-tah
tahkh-sah-rui-mahn?*

Where's the river/spring?

*mai-pee-tahkh mah-yool
pookh-yoo kahn?*

Where can I find drinking water?

*mai-pee-tahkh ook-yah-nah
oo-noo-tah tah-rec-rui-mahn?*

Is there clean water here?

*kahn-choo ch'oo-yah oo-nool
yah-koo kai-pee?*

*¿Kanchu unulyaku
maqchbikunaypaq?*

*¿Kanchu unulyaku
uphakunaypaq?*

*¿Allichu unutat
yakuta
q'uñichipuw-
ukimanchu?*

*¿Maypitaq
p'achaykunata
t'aqsarquyman?*

*¿Maypitaq mayul
pukyu kan?*

*¿Maypitaq ukyana
unuta tarirquyman?*

*¿Kanchu ch'uya unul
yaku kaypi?*

AROUND THE HOME

Remember that Andean houses may not have the luxury of running water or indoor toilets. Be sure to bring all of your own toiletries, and simply ask for a tub for washing.

At meal times, your host family will expect you to share in their food and conversation, and to try the different dishes on offer.

That was delicious!

soo-mahkh mee-k-hoo-nah! iSumaq mikhunat

Is there anything to drink?

*kahn-choo oo-kyah-nah-pahkh
ee-mah-lyah-pahs?*

May I have some herbal tea?

*pahkh-tah ko-rah
oo-noo-tah/yah-koo-tah
ko-wahn-kee-mahn?*

Is there anything to eat?

*kahn-choo mee-k-hoo-nah-pahkh
ee-mah-lyah-pahs?*

What time do you want us to get up?

*ee-mah oo-rah-mee
hah-tah-ree-koo-mahn?*

Can I help you with something?

*pahkh-tah ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees
yah-nah-pai-kee-mahn?*

Can I leave my backpack here
until tonight/tomorrow?

*sah-ke-mahn-choo
too-tah-kah-mah/
pah-kah-reen-kah-mah
k'e-pee-tah kai-pee?*

May I leave my luggage
here with you?

*pahkh-tah mah-lee-tai-tah
sah-ke-yoo-kui-kee-mahn?*

Could you lend
me (a) ...?

*pahkh-tah ...-tah
mah-nyah-wahn-
kee-mahn?*

blanket

kah-tah/free-sab-rah

bucket

bahl-dee

wash basin

poo-roo-nyah

*¿Kanchu ukyanapaq
imallapas?*

*¿Paqta qura
unutalyakuta
quwankimán?*

*¿Kanchu mikhunapaq
imallapas?*

*¿Ima urasmi
hatariykuman?*

*¿Paqta imallatapis
yarupaykiman?*

*¿Saqiymanchu
tutakamal
pagarinkama
q'ipiyta kaypi?*

*¿Paqta malitayta
saqiyukuykiman?*

*¿Paqta ...-ta
mañawan-
nkiman?*

qata/phrisara

baldi

puruña

COMPLAINTS

It's very ...

cold

dark

noisy

ahn-chah ...-n

chee-ree

too-tah

rakh-yah

This ... is

not clean,

bed

blanket

house

pillow

room

towel

mah-nah-n kai ...-kah

pee-chas-kah-choo

poo-nyoo-nah

kah-tah/free-sab-rah/

choo-see

wah-see

sow-nah

kwahr-too

ch'ah-kee-chee-koo-nah/

too-wah-lyah

PIÑARIKUY

Ancha ...-n

chiri

tutu

rugya

Manan kuy ...-ga

pichasqachu.

puñuna

qata/frisara/

chusi

wasi

sawna

kwarru

ch'akichikuna/

tuwalla

HOMESTAYS

Homestays are common in smaller communities. In some cases, you may be able to arrange one through a travel agent in the city, but if you're the adventurous sort, you can always trust your luck and try to find one yourself.

Where can I find a place to stay
tonight?

mai-pee-tahkh

poo-nyoo-pah-koo-rui-mahn?

Could I/we please spend the night
in your house?

*ah-hye-choo poo-nyoo-pah-yoo-
kui-kee-mahn-choo?*

*ah-hye-choo poo-nyoo-pah-yoo-
kui-kee-koo-mahn-choo?*

We have our own mattresses/
sleeping bags.

poo-nyui-nai-koo kahn-mee

QURPACHAKUYKUNA

¿Maypitaq

puñupakurquyman?

*¿Allichu puñupayu-
kuykimanchu?*

*¿Allichu puñupayu-
kuykikumanchu?*

Puñunayku kanmi.

How much do
you charge for ...?

each night

each day

both of us

hai-k'ahn

kwes-tahn ...?

sah-pah too-tah

sah-pah p'oon-chai

ees-kai-nee

koo-pahkh

Hayk'an

kwistan ...?

sapa tuta

sapa p'unchay

iskayni-

ykupaq

Thank you, I'd like to stay
in your house.

sool-pai-kee, wah-see-kee-pee

kor-pah-chai-tahn

moo-nai-mahn

Sulpayki, wasiykipi

qurpachaytan

mutayman.

THEY MAY SAY ...

ah-lyeen-mee, pah-sai-kah-mui
tai-tai/mah-mai

That's OK. Come in sir/madam.

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai mah-nahn
poo-nyoo-nai-koo kahn-choo

I'm sorry, but we don't have the room.

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai mah-nah
roo-nah-koo-nah-tah
qor-pah-chah-chee-koo-choo

I'm sorry, but we don't take guests.

mai-ken-nee-kee-koo-nahn
qor-pah-chah-koon-kee-chees kai-pee?

How many of you would like to stay?

hai-k'ah too-tahn poo-nyoo-pah-koon-kee-chees?
How many nights?



DEPARTURE

I'm/We're leaving now.

koo-nahn-kah
ree-poo-koo-sahkh-nyah/
ree-poo-koo-sahkh-koo-nyah

Thank you for all your help.

sool-pai yah-nah-pah-wahs-
kai-kee-mahn-tah

Thank you for letting me stay
in your house.

sool-pai wah-see-kee-pee
kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs-
kai-kee-mahn-tah/
poo-nyoo-chee-wahs-
kai-kee-mahn-tah

I hope I can return someday.

ee-chah-pahs hai-k'ahkh-pahs
koo-tee-muh-mahn

It was great staying at your place.

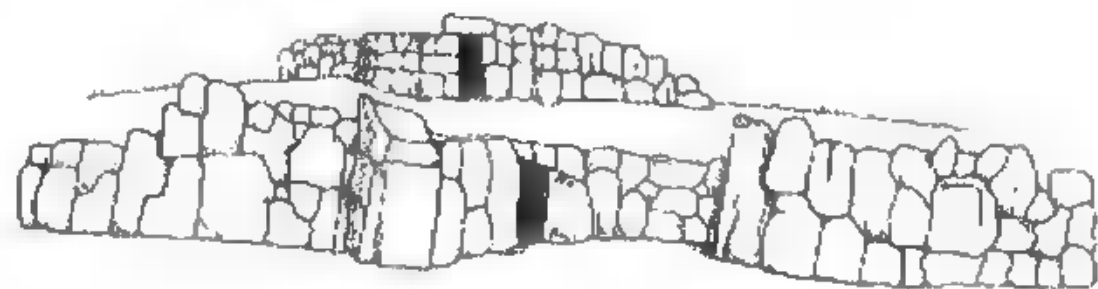
seen-chee-tah koo-see-koo-nee
wah-see-kee-pee
kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs-
kai-kee-mahn-tah

How much do I owe you?

hai-k'ah-tahkh mah-noo-kui-kee?

Here's payment for my stay.

kai kol-ke-tah koi-koo-sai-kee
wah-see-kee-pee
kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs-
kai-kee-mahn-tah



LLUQSIY

*Kunanqa
ripukusaqñal
ripukusaqkuña.*

*Sulpáy yanapawa-
sqaykimanta.*

*Sulpáy wasiykipi
qurpachachiwas
qaykimantal
puñuchiwa-
sqaykimanta.*

*Ichapas hayk'aqpas
kutimuyman.*

*Sinchita kusikuni
wasiykipi
qurpachachiwa-
sqaykimanta.*

¿Hayk'ataq manukuyki?

*Kay qulqita quykusayki
wasiykipi
qurpachachiwas-
qaykimanta.*

LLAQTAPI PURIY

AROUND TOWN

In some villages, Quechua will come in handy at archaeological tourist sites and in shops with Quechua names. Many of the typical nightlife activities and other forms of cosmopolitan entertainment in the larger Andean cities will be organised in Spanish or even in English. Signs will be in Spanish rather than Quechua.



LOOKING FOR ...

Where's a/the ...?

bank
hotel
main square
market
police station
post office
public toilet

telephone
centre
local authorities'
office (similar
to a town hall)

mah-pee-tahkh
... kahn?

kol-keh wah-see
kor-pah wah-see
plah-sah
k-hah-too
wahr-dee-yah
koo-ree-yoo
hees-p'ah-koo-nah/
bah-nyoo
tee-lee-foo-noo-yokh
wah-see
kah-mah-chekh-
koo-nahkh
wah-seen

... MASKHAY

¿Mapitaq
... kan?

qulqi wasi
qurpa wasi
plasa
qhatu
wardiya
kuriyu
hisp'akuna/
hatu
tiliphunuyug
wasi
kamachiq-
kunag
wasin

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Is there a/an ...	<i>kahu-choo ...</i>	<i>¿Kanchu ...</i>
in this village?	<i>kai lyahkh·tab·pee?</i>	<i>kay llaqtapi?</i>
computer	<i>koom·poo·tah·roo·rah</i>	<i>kumputarura</i>
Internet service	<i>een·teer·neet</i>	<i>Intirnit</i>
telephone	<i>tee·lee·foo·noo</i>	<i>tiliphunu</i>

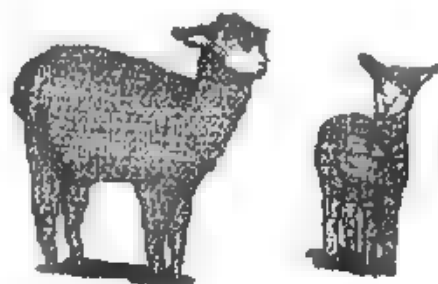
It's urgent!

oos·k·hai·pahkh·mee!

pree·see·sahkh·pahkh·mee!

¿Usqhaypaqmi!

¿Prisisappaqmi!



Making a Call

Hello.

nah·pai·koo·lyai·kee.

This is ... speaking.

...·ni·mee kah·nee

I'd like to speak to ...

...·wahn·mee ree·mai·tah

moo·nah·nee

Who's calling?

pee·tahkh kah·kee?

Please tell ... I called.

ah·lyee·choo ...·mahn

wee·lyah·poo·wahn·kee

tee·lee·foo·noo·pee

wahkh·yah·moos·kai·tah

Tiliphunuwan Rimay

Napaykullayki.

...·ni·mi kani.

...·wanmi rimayta

munani.

¿Pitaq kanki?

Allichu ...·man

willapuwanki

tiliphunupi

waqyamusqayta.

IMAYMANA
WILLACHIKUYKUNA

SIGHTSEEING

Where's the tourist office?

mai·pee·tahkh

too·rees·tah·koo·nah·pahkh

oo·fee·see·nah kah·shahm?

What are the opening hours?

ee·mah oo·rabs·mee

kee·chah·koon·pees

wees·k'ah·koon·pees?

How much is the entry fee?

hai·k'ahn kwees·tahn

yai·koo·nah·pahkh?

I'd like to see (Machu Picchu).

(mah·choo peek·choo)·tah

k·hah·wai·tah/rekh·see·tah

moo·nai·mahu

Can we take photographs here?

foo·too·koo·nah·tah

kor·koi·koo·mahn·choo

kai·pee?

Could we take photographs of you?

ah·lyee·choo foo·too·tah

kor·kor·koi·kee·mahn·choo?

Could you take a photograph of me?

ah·lyee·choo foo·too·tah

kor·kor·ko·wahn·

kee·mahn·choo?

I'll send you the photographs.

foo·too·koo·nah·tah

ah·pah·chee·moo·sai·kee

It's ...

beautiful

impressive

interesting

strange

...·ni·mee

soo·mahkh

koo·sah koo·sah

seen·chee ah·lyeen

hokh rek·ch'abkh

...·ni·mi.

sumaq

kusa kusa

sinchi allin

huq rikch'aq

TURISTAKUNA PURISQAN

¿Maypitaq

turistakunapaq

ufisina kashan?

¿Ima urasmi

kichakunpis

wisq'akunpis?

¿Hayk'an kwistan

yaykunapaq?

(Machu Pikchu)·ta

qhawayta/riqsiyta

munayman.

¿Phutukunata

qurquykumanchu

kaypi?

¿Allichu phututa

qurqurquykimanchu?

¿Allichu phututa

qurqurquwan-

kimanchu?

Phutukunata

apachimusayki.

The Sights

What's that (building)?

ee-mah-tahkh chai
(bah-toon wah-se-kah)?

How old is that (building)?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-yokb-mee
chai (bah-toon wah-se-kah)?

aqueduct

yah-k-hah

archaeological

t-hoo-nees-kahkh uyow-pah

site

wah-see-koo-nah

burial site

chooly-pah

cathedral

bah-toon een-lee-sah

church

een-lee-sah

cave

mah-ch'ai

cemetery

ah-yah pahm-pah-nah

central plaza

bah-toon pluh-sah

ceremonial

een-kahkh

baths

ahr-mah-koo-nahn

crowded

ahs-k-hah

roo-nah-koo-nah

dance

too-sui

doorway

hai-koo-nah poon-koo

festival

rai-mee

fortress

poo-kah-rah

gate

bah-toon poon-koo

Inca trail

een-kah poo-rees-kahn

nyahn

monastery

ahk-lyah wah-see;

moo-nahs-tee-ree-yoo

museum

moo-see-yoo

niche

oos-noo/i'o-ko

offering

hai-wah-ree-kui

park

pook-lyah-nah pahm-pah;

pah-kee

Sumaq K'itikuna

Imataq chay

(batun wasiqa)?

Hayk'a watayugmi

chay batun wasiqa?

yargha

thunisqa nauwa

wasikuna

chullpa

batun inlisa

inlisa

mach'ay

aya pampana

batun plasa

Inkaq

armakunan

askha

runakuna

tusuy

haykuna punku

raymi

pukara

batun punku

Inka purisqa

ñan

aklla wasi;

munastiriyu

musiyu

usnu/t'uqu

haywarikuy

pukllana pampa;

parki

principal

bah-toon mahm-kos

temple

wah-see

royal palace

kees-wahrt/bah-toon

kahn-chah

royal tomb

chooly-pah

ruins

rah-kai rah-kai;

t-hoo-nees-kah

wah-see-koo-nah

settlement

lyahkh-tah/ai-lyoo

statue

reck-ch'ail

ees-tah-too-wah

temple

mahm-kos wah-see

temple of

ko-ree-kahn-chah

the Sun

textile/weaving

ah-wah

volcano

nee-nah p-bokh-chekh

or-ko

warrior

ow-kah poo-rekh

window

k-hah-wah-ree-nah/i'o-ko

batun manqus

wasi

kiswar/batun

kancha

chullpa

raqay raqay;

thunisqa

wasikuna

llaqta/ayllu

rikch'ayl

istatuwa

manqus wasi

Qurikancha

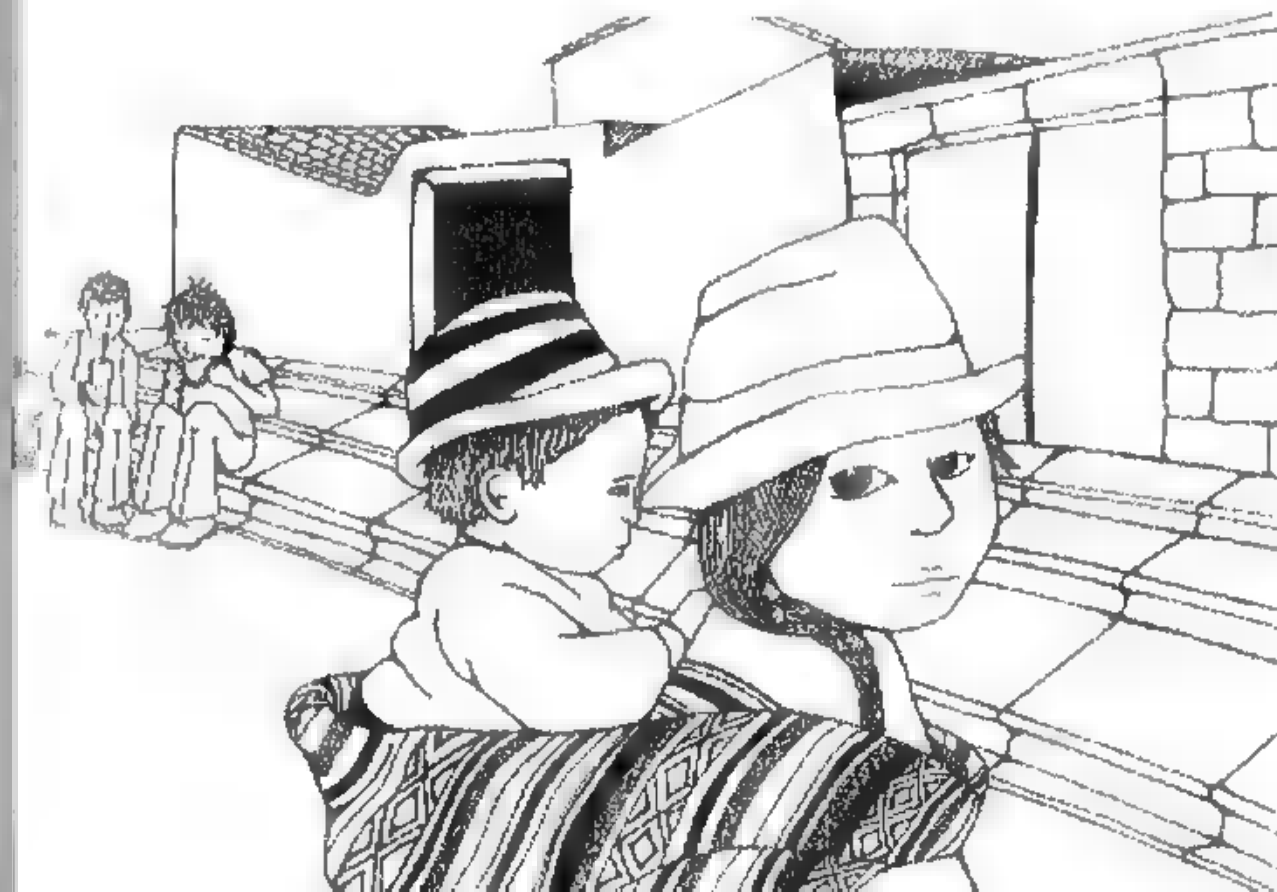
awa

nina phugchiq

urqu

awqa puriq

qhawarinast'uqu



Tours

How much is a guide?

hai-k'ab-tahkh koo-b-rahm
poo-sai-kah-chahkh roo-nah?

Could we hire an English-speaking/
Spanish-speaking guide?

meen-k'ab-kui-koo-mahn-choo
cen-lees/kahs-tee-lyah-noo
ree-mahkh poo-sai-kah-chahkh-tah?

I'm with them.

pai-koo-nah-wahm-mee
kah-shah-nee

I've lost my group.

too-rees-tah-mah-see-koo-nah-tahn
cheen-kah-chee-koo-roo-nee

Have you seen a group of foreigners?

k-hah-wahr-kahn-kee-choo
bah-wah roo-nah-koo-nah-tah?

Turistakuna Purinan

¿Hayk'ataq kubran
pusaykachaq runa?

¿Mink'akuykumanchu
intiskastillanu
rimaq pusaykachaqa?

Paykunawanmi
kashani.

Turistamasikunatan
chinkachikurquni.

¿Qhawarqankichu
hawa runakunata?



YOU SAY POTATO

Historically, there have been more than 80 distinct ways of writing the name of the Quechua language. This was due mostly to variations in regional pronunciations, and also to a misanalysis of the relationship between different sounds. Some examples: *qeswa*, *kechwa*, *khetsua*, *kichwa*, *kkechuwa*, *keshua*, *keswa*, *qheswa*, *q'eswa*, *qhexwa*, *quichua* and *qqichua*. In modern times, with the increasing standardisation of the Quechua alphabet, some researchers have proposed the following spellings: *kichwa*, *qhiswa* and *qichwa*.

GOING OUT

'Going out' in smaller communities is generally limited to visiting neighbours or attending local festivities.

This place is great.

kai lyahkh-tab-kah/fees-tab-kah
seen-chee soo-mahkh-mee

I'm having a good time here.

k'o-choo-ree-koo-shah-neen
kai-pee

Shall we go somewhere else?

pahkh-tah mai-tab-pahs
reen-chees-mahn?

I'm sorry, I'm a terrible dancer.

dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai, mah-nahn
koo-sah-tah too-soo-nee-choo

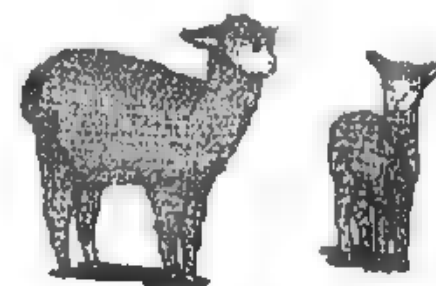
MAYTAPAS RIY

Kay llaqtagalphistaqa
sinchi sumaqmi.

Q'uchurikushanin
kaypi.

¿Paqta maytapas
rinchisman?

Dispinsayway, manan
kusata tusunichu.



Where to Go

What's there to do in the evenings?

ce-mah-tab-tahkh roo-nah-koo-nah
too-tab-pee roo-wahn-koo
k'o-choo-ree-koo-nahn-koo-pahkh?

What shall we do tonight?

ee-mah-tab-tahkh
roo-wahn-chees-mahn
koo-nahn too-tah?

Are there musicians?

kahn-choo moo-see-koo-koo-nah?

Maytan Rinkiman

¿Imatataq runakuna
tutapi ruwanku
q'uchurikunankupaq?

¿Imatataq
ruwanchisman
kunan tuta?

¿Kanchu musikukuna?

I feel like going to a/the-man <i>ree-tah</i> <i>moo-nai-mahn</i>	...-man <i>riyta</i> <i>munayman.</i>
<i>chicha</i> bar	<i>ab-k-hah wah-see</i>	<i>aqha wasi</i>
local fiesta	<i>kai lyahkh-tah-pee</i>	<i>kay llaqtapi</i>
	<i>fees-tah</i>	<i>phista</i>
restaurant	<i>mee-k-hoo-nah</i>	<i>mikhuna</i>
	<i>wah-see</i>	<i>wasi</i>
I'd like to-tah <i>moo-nai-mahn</i>	...-ta <i>munayman.</i>
dance	<i>too-sui</i>	<i>tusuy</i>
drink coffee/	<i>kah-see</i>	<i>kaphiy/</i>
tea	<i>tee-tah ook-yai</i>	<i>tiyta ukyay</i>
walk	<i>poo-ree</i>	<i>puriy</i>

Invitations

What are you doing this evening?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh koo-nahn
too-tah roo-wahn-kee?

Would you like to go out somewhere today/tomorrow?

mai-tah-pahs ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo
koo-nahn/pah-kah-reen?

Would you like to go for a drink?

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees
ook-yah-nah-pahkh
mai-tah-pees ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo?

Would you like to go for a meal?

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees
mee-k-hoo-nah-pahkh
mai-tah-pees ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo?

Do you know a good restaurant?

rek-seen-kee-choo
hokh soo-makh
mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see-tah?

Inwitasiyunkuna

¿Imatataq kunan
tuta ruwanki?

¿Maytapas riyta
munankimanchu
kunan/paqarin?

¿Imallatapis
ukyanapaq
maytapis riyta
munankimanchu?

¿Imallatapis
mikhunapaq
maytapis riyta
munankimanchu?

¿Riqsinkichu
huq sumaq
mikhuna wasita?

My shout/treat. (I'll buy)

no-kahn een-wee-tah-sai-kee

Do you want to go to the ...?

...-tah ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Come on!/Let's go!

bab-koo!/hah-koo-chee!

Nuqan inwitasayki.

¿...-ta riyta
munankichu?

¿Haku!/Hakuchi!

Responding to Invitations

Sure!

ah-lyeen-mee!

Yes, I'd love to.

ah-ree, moo-nai-mahn-mee

Yes. Where shall we go?

ah-ree, mai-tah-tahkh
reen-chees-mahn?

No. I'm afraid I can't.

mah-nahn ree-tah
ah-tee-nee-choo

I don't have time.

mah-nahn teen-pui kah-choo

What about tomorrow?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh roo-wahn-kee
pah-kah-reen?

Inwitasiyunkunata Kutichiy

¿Allinmi!

Ari, munaymanmi.

Ari, ¿Maytataq
rinchisman?

Manan riyta
atinichu.

Manan timpuy kanchu.

¿Imatataq ruwanki
paqarin?

Arranging to Meet Tinkunapaq Rimanakuy

What time shall we meet?

ee-mah oo-rahs-mee
teen-koo-soon-chees?

Where shall we meet?

mai-peen teen-koo-soon-chees?

Let's meet (at eight o'clock) at the ...

(lahs oo-choo oo-rahs-tah)
teen-koo-soon ...-pee

¿Ima urasmi
tinkusunchis?

¿Maypin tinkusunchis?

(Las uchu urasta)
Tinkusun ...-pi.

OK. I'll see you then.

koo-sah

too-pahn-ahn-chees-kah-mah

Agreed!/OK!

ah-lyeen-mee!/koo-sah!

I'll come over at (six/eight) o'clock.

(lahs sah-yees/lahs oo-choo)

oo-rahs-tah hah-moo-sahkh

I'll try to make it.

ah-tees-pah mah-nah

ah-tees-pah-pees

hah-moo-sahkh-mee

I'll be along later.

ahs-wahn k-he-pah-tah-rahkh-mee

hah-moo-sahkh

Where will you be?

mai-peen kahm-kee?

See you later/tomorrow.

too-pah-nah-chees-kah-mah/

pah-kah-reen-kah-mah

Sorry I'm late.

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai

k-he-pah-ree-koos-khai-mah-tah

Kusa.

Tupananchiskama.

¡Allinmi!/Kusa!

(Las sayis/Las uchu)

Urasta hamusaq.

Atispa mana

atispapis

hamusaqmi.

Aswan qhipataruqmi

hamusaq.

¿Maypin kanki?

Tupananchiskama/

Paqarinkama.

Pampachayway

qhiparikusqaymanta.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Are you married? (asked to a woman)

ko-sah-yokh-choo/

kah-sah-roo-choo kahm-kee?

Are you married? (asked to a man)

wahr-mee-yokh-choo/

kah-sah-roo-choo kahm-kee?

I'm (a) ...

no-kah ...-ni/-mee

kah-nee

divorced

t'ah-qah-nah-koos-kah/

t'ah-kahs-kah

married (f)

ko-sah-yokh

married (m)

wahr-mee-yokh

separated

t'ah-kahs-kah

single (f)

sool-tee-rah;

mah-nah ko-sah-yokh

single (m)

sool-tee-roo;

mah-nah wahr-mee-yokh

widow

wahr-mee sah-pah

widower

sah-pahn k-hah-ree

TAPUYKUNAPIS KUTICHIYKUNAPIS

¿Qusayuchul

Kasaruchu kanki?

¿Warmiyuchul

Kasaruchu kanki?

Nuqa ...-ni/-mi

kani.

t'aqanakusqa/

t'aqasqa

qusayug

warmiyug

t'aqasqa

sultira;

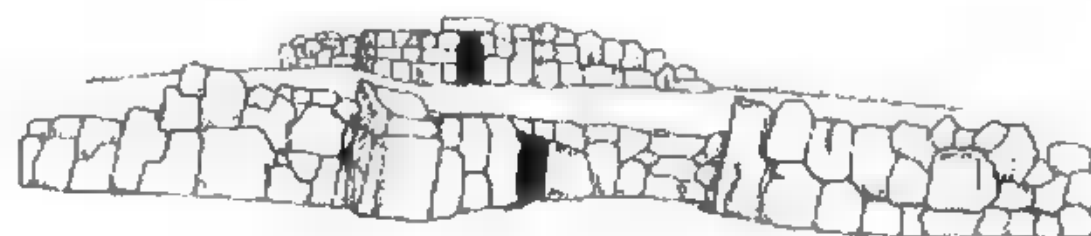
mana qusayug

sultiru;

mana warmiyug

warmi sapa

sapan qhari



I have a partner.

yah-nah-yokh-mec kab-nee

Yanayugmi kani.

We live together

but we're not married.

no-kai-koo koos-kai-koon

Nuqayku kuskaykun

tee-yai-koo,

tiyayku,

ee-chah-kah mah-nahn

ichaqa manan

kah-sah-rah-koos-kah-choo kai-koo

kasarakusqachu kayku.

The word 'child' isn't used by men, who must always specify the sex of their children. Women, however, can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ...

bai-k'ahn ...?

¿Hayk'an ...?

do you have?

children

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah

wawaykikuna

sons

k-hab-ree

qhari

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah

wawaykikuna

daughters

wahr-mee

warmi

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah

wawaykikuna

I don't have any children.

mah-nahn wah-wai-koo-nai

Manan wawaykunay.

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).

...-n/-mee wahr-mee/k-hab-ree

...-n/-mi warmi/qhari

wah-wai(koo-nah)

waway(kuna).

How many brothers/sisters

do you have?

bai-k'ahn too-rai-kee-koo-nah/

¿Hayk'an turaykikunal/

nyah-nyai-kee-koo-nah?

ñañaykikuna?

Men can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ...

bai-k'ahn ...?

¿Hayk'an ...?

do you have?

sons

choo-ree-koo-nah

churiykuna

daughters

oo-soo-see-kee-koo-nah

ususiyyikuna

I don't have any sons/daughters.

mah-nahn choo-ree-koo-nah/

Manan churiykunal/

oo-soo-see-koo-nah kah-choo

ususiykuna kanchu.

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).

...-n/-mee choo-ree(koo-nah)/

...-n/-mi churiy(kuna)/

oo-soo-see(koo-nah)

ususiyy(kuna).

I have many brothers/sisters

do you have?

bai-k'ahn wow-kay-kee-koo-nah/

¿Hayk'an wawaykikunal/

pah-nai-kee-koo-nah?

panaykikuna?

Both men and women can be asked or might say:

I have old are they?

bai-k'ah wah-tah-yokh-mec

¿Hayk'a watayugmi

pai-koo-nah kah-choo?

paykuna kanku?

Do you live with your family?

ai-lyui-kee-wahn-choo/

¿Aylluykiwanchu/

fah-mee-lyai-kee-wahn-choo

phamillaykiwanchu

tee-yahn-kee?

tiyunki?

I live with my family.

ai-lyui-wahn-mec tee-yah-nec

Aylluywanmi tiyani.

Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend?

yah-nah-yokh-choo kah-kee?

¿Yanayugchu kanki?

THE PERFECT ENDING

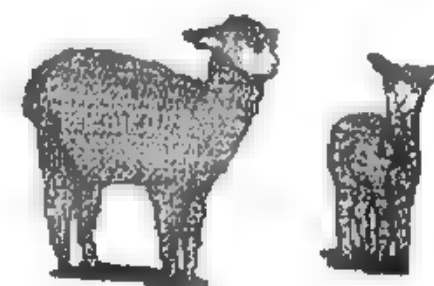
Remember, when using the *-n/-mi* suffix, choose the *-n* ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the *-mi* ending when it ends in a consonant. Note that using the *-mi* ending will change which syllable is stressed. This is a general rule in this book.

FAMILY MEMBERS

aunt	tee-yah	tiya
baby	wah-wah/	wawal
	wah-wah-chah	wawacha
boy	er-ke/makb-tah	irqilmaqta
boyfriend	yab-nah	yana
brother (of a woman)	too-rah/ too-ree	turalturi
brother (of a man)	wai-ke/wow-ke	wayqilwawqi
child (of a woman)	wah-wah	wawa
daughter (of a woman)	wabr-mee wah-wah	warmi wawa
daughter (of a man)	oo-soo-see;	ususi;
	wabr-mee choo-ree	warmi churi
family	ai-lyool	ayllul
	fah-mee-lyah	pharmilla
father	tai-tah/pab-pah/	tayta/papa/
	tab-tah	tata
father-in-law	sui-roo	suyru
girl	p'abs-nyah/see-pah/	p'asna/sipah/
	see-pabs-chah	sipascha
girlfriend	yab-nah	yana
grandchild	hab-wai	haway
grandfather	hab-toon tai-tah	batun tayta
	ah-poo-chah;	apucha;
	mah-choo-lah;	machula;
	hah-too-koo;	hatuku;
	ah-wee-loo	awilu
grandmother	hab-toon mah-mah;	batun mama;
	ah-wee-lah	awila
husband	ko-sah	qusa
mother	mab-mah	mama
mother-in-law	sui-rah	suyra
parents	tai-tah-mab-mah	taytamama
sister (of a woman)	nyah-nyah	naña
sister (of a man)	pab-nah/pab-nee	pana/pani
son (of a woman)	k-hah-ree wah-wah	qhari wawa

AYLLUKUNA

son (of a man)	choo-ree	churi
stepfather	k-be-pah tai-tah	qhipa tayta
stepmother	k-be-pah mab-mah	qhipa mama
uncle	tee-yoo	tiyu
wife	wabr-mee	warmi



TALKING WITH PARENTS

When's the baby due?

hai-k'abkh-mee

wah-chah-koon-kee?

What are you going to call your baby?

ee-mah-talikh wah-wai-kekh

soo-teen kabu-kah?

TAYTAMAMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

¿Hayk'aqmi

wachakunki?

¿Imataq wawaykiq

sutin kanga?

Women can be asked or might say these phrases:

Is this your first child?

p-bee-wee

wah-wai-kee-choo pai?

¿Phiwi

wawaykichu pay?

How old are your children?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-yobkh-mee

wah-wai-kee-koo-nah?

¿Hayk'a watayugmi

wawaykikuna?

Men can be asked or might say:

How old are your sons/daughters?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-yobkh-mee

choo-ree-kee-koo-nah/

oo-soo-see-kee-koo-nah?

¿Hayk'a watayugmi

churiykikuna/

ususiyyikikuna?

TALKING WITH FAMILY

Mutual cooperation among families and members of the *ayllu*, *ai-lyoo*, 'extended family', is a way of life. *Ayni*, *ai-nee*, 'reciprocal labour', assures that if you do someone a favour or lend them something today, they'll return the favour tomorrow. A similar concept is *mink'a*, *meen-k'ah*, which means 'cooperation' or 'collaboration'.

Incredible! You look so young!

mab-nah ee-nyee-nah!

see-pahs/wai-nah

hee-nah kah-shahn-kee

Does she/he attend school?

yab-chai wah-see-tah reen-choo?

Who looks after the children?

pee-tahkh

wahr-mah-chah-koo-nah-tah

k-hab-wahu?

Do you have grandchildren?

hah-wai-kee-koo-nah kah-choo?

What's your baby's name?

ee-mab-tahkh wah-wah-chai-kekh

soo-teen?

Is it a boy or a girl?

er-ke-choo ee-chah

p'ahs-nyab-choo?

Does she/he let you sleep at night?

poo-nyoon-choo too-tab-pee?

What a beautiful child!

ee-mah soo-makh wah-wah!

She/He looks like you.

pai-kah kah-mahn-mee

reekh-ch'ah-koon

¿Mana inima!

Sipas/Wayna

bina kashanki.

¿Yachay wasita rinchu?

¿Pitaq

warmachakunata

qhawan?

¿Hawaykikuna kanchu?

¿Imataq wawachaykiq

sutin?

¿Irqichu icha

p'asñachu?

¿Pununchu tuapi?

¿Ima sumaq wawa!

Payqa qanmanmi

rikch'akun.

TALKING WITH CHILDREN

What's your name?

ee-mahn soo-tee-kee?

How old are you?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-chah-yokh-mee

kahn-kee?

When's your birthday?

hai-k'ahkh-mee

wah-t'a hoon-t'ai-nee-kee?

Do you have brothers and sisters?

(said to a girl)

too-rah-nyah-nyah-yokh-choo

kahn-kee?

Do you have brothers and sisters?

(said to a boy)

wow-ke-pah-nah-yokh-choo

kahn-kee?

Do you go to school?

yab-chai wah-see-tah/

ees-kui-lab-tah reen-kee-choo?

Do you like school?

moo-nahn-kee-choo yab-chai

wah-see-tah/ees-kui-lab-tah?

Is your teacher nice?

ah-lyeen roo-nah-choo

yah-chah-chekh-nee-kee?

Do you play soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah

pookh-lyahn-kee-choo?

What kind of games do you play?

ee-mah

pookh-lyai-koo-nah-tahn

pookh-lyahn-kee?

Do you study English?

een-lees see-mee-tah

yah-chahn-kee-choo?

WARMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

¿Iman sutyiki?

¿Hayk'a watachayugmi

kanki?

¿Hayk'aqmi

wat'a hunt'ayniki?

¿Tura-ñañayugchu

kanki?

¿Wawqi-panayugchu

kanki?

¿Yachay wasita/

iskuylata rinkichu?

¿Munankichu yachay

wasita/iskuylata?

¿Allin runachu

yachachiqniyki?

¿Piluta hayt'ayta

pukllankichu?

¿Ima

pukllaykunatan

pukllanki?

¿Inlis simita

yachankichu?

Do you want to play?
 pookh-lyai-tah
 moo-nahn-kee-choo?
 What shall we play?
 ee-mah-tab-tahkh
 pookh-lyahn-chees-mahn?
 Do you have a pet at home?
 chee-tai-kee kahn-choo
 wah-see-kee-pee?

¿Pukllayta
 munankichu?

¿Imatataq
 pukllanchisman?

¿Chitayki kanchu
 wasiykipi?

INTERESTS & ACTIVITIES

Some activities that Westerners think of as hobbies, such as gardening, walking and cooking, are still very much a way of life for Andean people.

COMMON INTERESTS

KAQLLA MUNASQANCHISKUNA

What do you do in your spare time?

ee-mah-tab-tahkh roo-wahn-kee
 teen-pui-kee kahkh-teen?

¿Imatataq ruwanki
 timpuyki kaqtin?

Do you like ...?

...-tah
 moo-nahn-kee-choo?

¿...-ta
 munankichu?

I like ...

...-tah moo-nah-neen

...-ta munanin.

I don't like ...

mab-nahn ...-tah
 moo-nah-nee-choo

Manan ...-ta
 munanichu.

cooking
 dancing
 fishing

wai-k'ui
 too-sui
 chably-wai;
 chahly-wah-kui;
 chably-wah bab-p'ee

wayk'uy
 tusuy
 challway;
 challwakuy;
 challwa hap'iy

food
 getting together
 with friends

mee-k-hoo-nah
 k-hoo-yah-nah-kokh-
 mah-see-koo-nah-wahn
 hoo-nyoo-nah-kui

mikhuna
 khuyanakuq-
 masikunawan
 huñunakuy

hiking
 hunting
 music
 reading

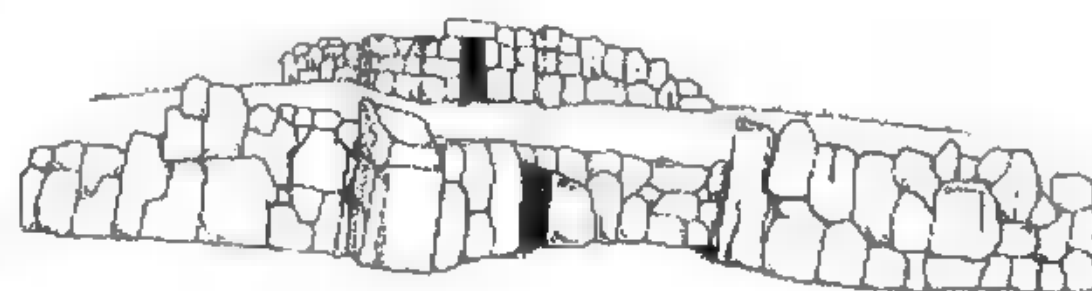
poo-rec
 bab-p'ee/chab-kui
 moo-see-kah
 lee-yeel
 nyah-ween-chai

puriy
 hap'iy/chakuy
 musika
 liyiyi/
 ñawinchay

singing
 talking

tah-kee
 ree-mai

takiy
 rimay



I make-tahn roo-wah-nee	...-tan ruwani
clothes	p'ah-chah-koo-nah	p'achakuna
embroidery	wel-k'oy	wilq'uy
handicrafts	ahr-tee-sah-nee-yah	artisaniya
jewellery	ee-lyah/oo-mee-nyah	illalumiña
pottery	rakh-ch'ee/k'akh-rah	raqch'il'akra
textiles	ah-wai-koo-nah	awaykuna
carve (only stone)	koo-chuil'ch'e-koi	kuchuy/ch'i'quy
draw	se-ken-chai	siq'inchay
embroider	wel-k'oy	wilq'uy
paint	lyoo-seel'peen-tai	llusi/pintay
sew	see-rai	siray
spin (thread or yarn)	pooch-kail/poos-kai	puchkay/puskay
weave	ah-wai	away



SPORT

What sport do you play?

ee-mah pookh-lyai-koo-nah-tahn
pookh-lyai-kee?

I play soccer/volleyball.

[pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah;
boo-lee-tah] pookh-lyah-nee

I can swim.

wai-t'ai-tah yah-chah-nee

I like to run.

pah-wai-tahn moo-nah-nee

I like fishing.

chahly-wah hab-p'ee-tahn
moo-nah-nee

I know how to bullfight.

too-roo pookh-lyai-tah
yah-chah-nee

PUKLLAYKUNA

¿Ima pukllaykunatan
pukllanki?

[piluta hayt'ay-ta;
bulita] pukllani.

Wayt'ayta yachani.

Pawaytan munani.

Chalhwa hap'tan
munani.

Turu pukllayta
yachani.

Do you like sports?

pook-lyai-koo-nah-tah
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Yes, very much.

ah-ree, ahn-chah-tahn
moo-nah-nee

No, not at all.

mah-nahn moo-nah-nee-choo

I like watching sport.

k-hah-wai-lyah-tah moo-nah-nee

¿Pukllaykunata
munankichu?

Ari, anchatan
munani.

Manan munanichu.

Qhawayllata munani.

Talking about
Soccer

Do you follow soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah
pab-sakh koo-tee-lyah
k-hah-wahn-kee-choo?

Which team do you support?

mai-ken-noon-tahkh
ee-kee-pui-kee?

Who's winning?

mai-ken-noon-tahkh
lyah-lyee-shahn?

Do you play in a team?

ee-kee-poo-pee
pookh-lyahn-kee-choo?

Do you want to play soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Piluta Hayt'aymanta
Rimay

¿Piluta hayt'ayta
pasag kutilla
qhawankichu?

¿Mayqinnintaq
ikipuyki?

¿Mayqinnintaq
llallishan?

¿Ikipupi
pukllankichu?

¿Piluta hayt'ayta
munankichu?

THEY MAY YELL ...

goal!

pee-nahl!

ow-sai!

tee-roo lyoo-ree!

Goal!

Penalty!

Offside!

Free kick!

MUSIC

Traditional Andean music takes a variety of forms. The best known include the *waynu*, *wai-noo*, which can be fast or slow, happy or sad; the *harawi*, *hah-rah-wee*, typically a sweet but sad song; the *waylas*, *wai-lahs*, a fast melody; and the *sikuri*, *see-koo-ree*, which starts out slowly but gradually increases in tempo. It's often used to express Andean spiritual tradition and is popular in worship ceremonies. Each style of music is performed using distinctive instruments, and has its own dance variations.

The *cumbia*, *koom-bya*, is popular throughout the Andes, as is the *chicha*, *chee-chah*, genre: a mixture of coastal *cumbia* and the *waynu* (not to be confused with the popular drink *chicha*).



RATTLE AND HUM

Since pre-Columbian times, the instruments of the Andes have included various types of panpipes, flutes, drums, a guitar-like instrument made from an armadillo shell and leg rattles made of pig or goat hooves. In modern times, guitars, violins and harps have been added to the traditional repertoire of instruments, encouraging innovation in the styles and rhythms of Andean music.

Generally, Quechua speakers are very pleased to talk about music and instruments, as they have profound meaning in their lives.

antara/rundadur *ahn-tah-rah/roon-dah-door*
panpipe of bamboo, with a single row of pipes.
It's called ■ *rundadur* in Ecuador only.

chaqchas/chullus *chahkh-chahs/choo-lyoos*
Bolivian leg rattle, made of ribbon with goat or pig hooves woven onto it

MUSIKA

RATTLE AND HUM

<i>charangu/kirkinchu</i>	<i>chah-rohn-goo/</i> <i>keer-keen-choo</i>
small Andean ten-string guitar, made of armadillo shell or carved wood	
<i>harpa</i> harp	<i>hahr-pah</i>
<i>kañari/</i> <i>waqraphuku</i>	<i>kah-nyah-ree/</i> <i>wahkh-rah-p-hoo-koo</i>
Andean horn, made from a cow's horn	
<i>pinkuyllu</i>	<i>peen-kui-lyoo</i>
Andean long flute, made from hardwood	
<i>pututu</i>	<i>poo-too-too</i>
conch shell horn	
<i>qina</i>	<i>ke-nah</i>
Andean flute, made from bone or hardwood	
<i>siku</i>	<i>see-koo</i>
panpipe of cane or bamboo, with two rows of pipes	
<i>tinya</i>	<i>teen-yah</i>
tambourine or small drum, made from tree bark and goat skin	
<i>ukarina</i>	<i>oo-kah-ree-nah</i>
Andean globular flute	
<i>wankar</i>	<i>wahn-kahr</i>
mid-sized Andean drum of sheep skin	
<i>wankara</i>	<i>wahn-kah-rah</i>
large, round Andean drum, made of wood, shell and goat skin	
<i>waylachu</i>	<i>wai-lah-choo</i>
devil <i>charango</i> ; has metal strings that produce a sharp sound	
<i>wiyulin</i>	<i>wee-yoo-leen</i>
violin or fiddle	

Do you like ...?	...tah moo-nahn-kee-choo?	¿...-ta munankichu?
listening to music	moo-see-kah-tah oo-yah-ree	musikata uyariy
dancing	too-sui	tusuy
Do you know how to play ...?	...tah wah-kah-cheen-kee-choo?	¿...-ta waqachinkichu?
I playtah wah-kah-chee-nee	...-ta waqachini.
Where can I hear traditional music around here?	mai-pee-tahkh see-koo-ree-koo-nah-tah oo-yah-ree-koi-mahn kai lyahkh-tah-pee?	¿Maypitaq sikurikunata uyarirquyman kay llaqtapi?

TALKING ABOUT
TRAVELLING

I've been travelling for (two) months.

(ees-kai) kee-lyah-nyahn
poo-ree-lyah poo-ree-koo-nee

I'm going to ...

...sahkh-mee

I've been to ...

...pee poo-ree-moor-kah-nee

Is it safe for women travellers
on their own?

ah-leen-choo sah-pah-lyahn-koo
wahr-mee-koo-nah chai-pee
poo-ree-moo-nahn-koo-palikh?

I thought

it was ...

boring

great

horrible

OK

too expensive

...chl-chah chai

nees-pah nee-nee

mah-nah ah-lyeen

ee-mah soo-mahkh

nee-lyai

koo-sah

ahn-chah chah-nee-yokh

PURIYMAN TA
RIMAY

(Iskay) killañan
purilla purikuni.

...-saqmi.

...-pi purimurgani.

¿Allinchu sapallanku
warmikuna chaypi
purimurankupaq?

...-chl-cha chay

nispa nini.

mana allin

ima sumaq

millay

kusa

ancha chaniyug

STAYING IN TOUCH

Tomorrow is my last day here.

pah-kah-reen-kah-mah-lyahn
kai-pee kah-sahkh

Let's swap addresses.

dee-reek-see-yoon-neen-chees-tah
koi-koo-nah-koo-soon-yah

I'll send you copies of the photos.

foo-foo-koo-nahkh
koo-pee-yahn-tah
ah-pah-chee-moo-sai-keen

I'll write to you.

kel-kah-moo-sai-keen

ATUNAKUKUY

Paqarinkamallan
kaypi kasaq.

Diriksiyunninchistaq
quykunakusunya.

Phutukunaq
kupiyanata
apachimusaykin.

Qilqamusaykin.

It's been great meeting you.

ahn-chah-tahn koo-see-koo-nee
rekh-see-kous-pai-kee

*Anchatan kusikuni
riqsikuspayki.*

Keep in touch!

kel-kah-nah-koo-soon-yah!
wah-too-nah-koo-koo-soon-yah!

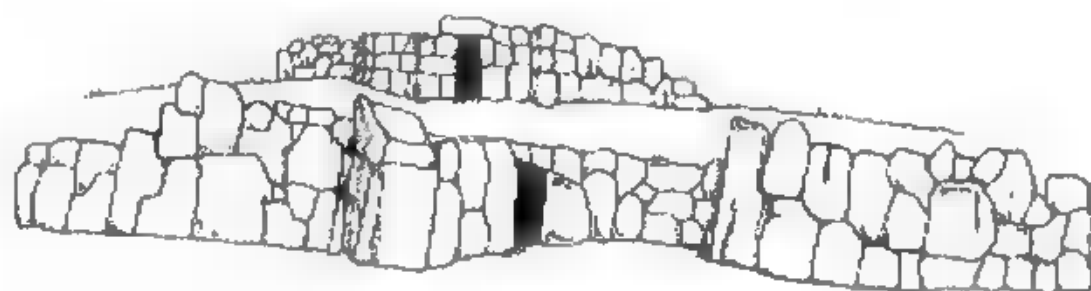
*¡Qilqanakusunyá!
¡Watunakukusunyá!*

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

The early colonial period (1532–1820s) produced two important literary works by *misti*, *mees-tee*, mixed-blood authors, still well known today.

The Royal Commentaries of the Incas and General History of Peru (1609), by Garcilaso de la Vega, compares the greatness of the Inca civilization with the great classical civilizations of Western history. The author, the son of an Inca princess and a Spanish conquistador, felt the need to validate his indigenous heritage through comparison with his Spanish roots. While the work is in Spanish, it's main thrust is to glorify the Inca empire, putting it on par with the Roman empire that gave rise to the Spanish empire.

The second work is *New Chronicle and Good Government* (1615), by Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala. His 1300-page letter to the Spanish king is written in a complex combination of Spanish and Quechua, interspersed with other indigenous languages. He offers anecdotes from indigenous life before the conquest, to illustrate how poorly the King's representatives in the New World were faring in their administrative tasks.



TREKKING

Wilderness adventures and trekking are excellent ways to explore some of the more remote communities and archaeological sites. Companies based in highland cities specialise in arranging treks and mountain climbing expeditions. The local guides and porters often speak Quechua.

GETTING INFORMATION

Where can I find out about hiking trails in the region?

pee-tah-tahkh tah-pui-mahn
kai lyahkh-tah-pee poo-ree-nah
nyahn-koo-nah-mahn-tah?

Who knows the hiking trails?

pee-tahkh poo-ree-nah
nyahn-koo-nah-tah rek-seen?

Do we need a guide?

moo-nai-koo-mahn-choo
nyahn rek-see-chekh-tah?

Are there guided treks here?

kahn-choo nyahn
rek-see-chekh-koo-nah kai-pee?

Will you guide me?

poo-sah-wahn-kee-mahn-choo?

How long is the trail?

mai-kah-mah-tahkh
poo-recn-chees-mahn?

Is the track well-marked?

ah-lyeen oo-nahn-chahs-kah-choo
chai nyahn?

Which is the shortest route?

mai-ken-tahkh ah-s-wahn
pee-see poo-ree-nah?

Which is the easiest route?

mai-ken-tahkh mah-nah
sah-sah poo-ree-nah?

TAPUKUY

*¿Pitataq tapuyman
kay llaqtapi purina
ñankunamanta?*

*¿Pitay purina
ñankunata riqsin?*

*¿Munaykumanchu
ñan riqsichiqa?*

*¿Kanchu ñan
riqsichiqluna kaypi?*

¿Pusawankimanchu?

*¿Maykamataq
purinchisman?*

*¿Allin unanchasqachu
chay ñan?*

*¿Mayqintaq aswan
pisi purina?*

*¿Mayqintaq mana
sasa purina?*

How much do you charge for ...?	hai-k'ab-tahn koob-rabn-kee ...?	¿Hayk'atan kubranki ...?
a day	sah-pah p'oon-chai	sapa p'unchay
donkeys	ahs-nui-kee-koo-nah- mahn-tah	asnuykikuna- manta
llamas	lyah-mai-kee-koo-nah- mahn-tah	llamaykikuna- manta
mules	moo-lai-kee-koo-nah- mahn-tah	mulaykikuna- manta
a tent	kahr-pai-kee-mahn-tah	karpaykimanta

ON THE PATH

Could you tell me the way to ...?
mai-teen-tahn ...-mahn
reen-chees?

Does this path go to ...?
...-mahn reen-choo kai nyahn?

Where have you come from?
mai-mahn-tah-tahkh
hah-moo-rabn-kee?

How long did it take you?
hai-k'ah p'oon-chai-pee-tahkh
chah-yah-rah-moon-kee?

Where's the nearest village?
mai-pee-tahkh kab-shahn
lyoo-mahn-tah ahs-wahn sees-pah
lyahkh-tah-kah?

Where can we spend the night?
mai-pee-tahkh
poo-nyoo-pah-koo-yoo-kui-mahn?

Can I leave some things here
for a while?
pahkh-tah rah-too-kah-mah-lyah
k'e-pee-koo-nah-tah
sah-ke-yoo-kui-kee-mahn kai-pee?

¿Maynintan ...-man
rinchis?

¿...-man rinchu kay ñan?

¿Maymantataq
hamurqanki?

¿Hayk'a p'unchaypitaq
chayarqamunki?

¿Maypitaq kashan
lliwmanta aswan sispa
llaqtaqa?

¿Maypitaq
punupakuyukuyman?

¿Paqta ratukamalla
q'ipikunata
saqiyukuykiman kaypi?

ÑANPI

May I cross your property?	chahk-rai-kek keen-rai-lyahn-tah pah-sai-mahn-choo?	¿Chakraykiq kinrayllanta pasaymanchu?
Can we go through here?	kai-reen-tah poo-ree-koo-mahn-choo?	¿Kayninta puriykumanchu?
Is this water OK to drink?	ah-lyeen-choo ook-yah-nah-pahkh kai oo-noo?	¿Allinchi ukyanapaq kay unu?
I'm lost.	cheen-kahs-kahn poo-ree-shah-nee	Chinkasqan purishani.

altitude	sah-yai	sayay
altitude sickness	soo-roo-chee	suruchi
backpack	k'e-pee	q'ipi
candle	bee-lah	bila
to climb	wee-chai/se-kai	wichay/siqay
downhill	oo-rai	uray
first-aid kit	bahn-pee choo-nah-nah	hampi churana
gloves	mahn-tees	wantis
guide	poo-sahkh	pusaq
guided trek	poo-sahkh-wahn poo-ree	pusaqwan puriy
hike/to hike	poo-ree	puriy
hunting	chah-koo	chaku
hut	ch'ookh-lyah	ch'uklla
lookout	k-hah-wah-nah	qhawana
map	mah-pah	mapa
mountain climbing	or-ko wee-chai	urqu wichay
pick (tool)	pee-koo	piku
provisions (food)	ko-kow	quqaw
provisions (things)	kahkh-koo-nah	kaqkuna
rock climbing	kab-kah wee-chai	qaqa wichay
rope	wahs-k-hah	waska
signpost	oo-nahn-chah	unancha
steep	sah-yahkh	sayaq
trek/to trek	kab-roo poo-ree	karu puriy
uphill	wee-chai/hah-nai	wichay/hanay
to walk	poo-ree	puriy

CAMPING

Designated camp sites exist only in tourist places like Machu Picchu or Sacsayhuamán. As long as you have permission from the locals, you can pitch your tent almost anywhere.

Is there a camp site nearby?

*kahn-choo kai-pee pahm-pah
kahr-pah-pahkh?*

*¿Kanchu kaypi pampa
karpapaq?*

Can we camp here?

*kahr-pah-tah
roo-wai-koo-mahn-choo
kai-pee?*

*¿Karpata
ruwaykumanchu
kaypi?*

Who owns this land?

pekh-tahkh kai chahkh-rah?

¿Piqtaq kay chakra?

Can I talk to him/her?

ree-mai-mahn-choo pai-wahn?

¿Rimaymanchu paywan?

Where can I hire a tent?

*mai-pee-tahkh kahr-pah-tah
ahl-kee-lah-ru-mahn?*

*¿Maypitaq karpata
alkilarquyman?*

Are there shower facilities?

*kahn-choo bah-nyoo
ahr-mah-koo-nah-pahkh?*

*¿Kanchu banu
armakunapaq?*



KARPA RUWAY

blanket

*choo-seel kah-tahl
mahn-tah*

*chusi/qatal
manta*

camping
camp site

*kahn-pah-meen-too
kahr-pah-pahkh
pahm-pah*

*kampamintu
karpapaq
pampa*

firewood

lyahn-t'ah

llani'a

hammer

tah-kah-nah

takana

hammock

ah-mah-kah

amaka

knife

koo-chee-lyool

kuchillul

matches

koo-choo-nah

kuchuna

mattress (bedding)

p-hoos-poo-roo

phuspuru

rope

poo-nyoo-nah

puñuna

sleeping bag

wahs-k-hah

waskha

tent (pegs)

poo-nyoo-nah

puñuna

torch (flashlight)

kahr-pah

karpa

(tah-kahr-poo-koo-nah)

(takarpukuna)

k'ahn-chah-nahl

k'anchanal

leen-teer-nah

lintirna

water

oo-nool/yah-koo

unulyaku

water bottle

woo-tee-lyah

wutilla

oo-nool/yah-koo

unulyaku

WEATHER

What's the weather like?

*ee-mai-nahn pah-chahl
teem-poo kah-shahn?*

*¿Imaynan pachal
timpu kashan?*

What's the forecast for tomorrow?

*ee-mai-nahn pah-chahl
teem-poo kah-kah
pah-kah-reen?*

*¿Imaynan pachal
timpu kanga
paqarin?*

Today it's ...

*...shahn koo-nahn
p'oon-chai*

*...shan kuan
p'unchay*

cold/chilly
hot/sunny
windy

*chee-ree
roo-p-hah
seen-chee wai-rah*

*chiri
rupha
sinchi wayra*

It's raining heavily.

nee-shoo-tahn pah-rah-shahn

Nishutan parashan.

It's raining lightly.

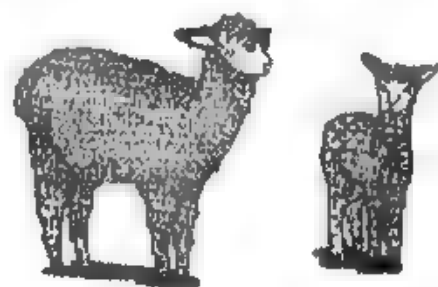
pee-see-lyah-tahn pah-rah-shahn

Pisillatan parashan.

It's flooding.

lyok-lyah-shahn-mee

Lluqllashanmi.



cloud

p-hoo-yoo

phuyu

dew

ch-hoo-lyah

chhulla

drizzle

ee-p-hoo

iphu

dry season

ch'ah-kee mee-tah

ch'aki mita

fog/mist

pah-chah p-hoo-yoo

pacha phuyu

frost

kah-sahl k-hoo-pah

qasalqhupa

glacier

ree-t'ee

rit'i

hail

cheek-chee

chikchi

hot

roo-p-hoo

rupha

ice

ch-hoo-lyoon-koo

chhullunku

lightning

ee-lyah-pahl

illapal

lyeef-lyee

lliphlli

pah-rah

para

rain

pah-rai mee-tah

paray mita

rainy season

lyahn-t-hoo

llanthu

shade

ree-t'ee

rit'i

snow

lyokh-lyah pah-rah

lluqlla para

storm

een-tee

inti

sun

roo-p-hah

rupha

sunny

k-hahkh-yah

qhaqya

thunder

toom-pah-lyah-rah

tumpallata

warm

roo-p-hah

rupha

wind

wai-rah

wayra

windy

seen-chee wai-rah

sinchi wayra

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

cave

mab-ch'ai

cliff

kah-kah

earthquake

pah-chah koo-yui

forest

mably-kee mably-kee

gap

k'ekkh-lyoo

high plateau

poo-nahl/sably-kah

hill

or-ko-chahl mo-ko

hot spring

k'o-tee pook-yoo

hot valley

yoon-kah

lake

ko-chah

mountain

or-ko

mountain path

or-ko-pee nyahn

pass (narrow)

k'ab-sah

peak

or-kohk poon-tahn

ravine

wai-k'o

river

mab-yoo

sea

ko-chah-mab-mah

snow line

ree-t'ee se-ke

stone/rock

roo-meel wahn-k'ah

volcano

nee-nah p-hokh-chekh

waterfall

or-ko

p-hahkh-chahl/p-how-chee

PACHA SUTIKUNA

mach'ay

qaqa

pacha kuyu

mallki mallki

k'ikllu

punalsallqa

urquchal/muqu

q'uni pukyu

yunka

qucha

urqu

urqupi nan

q'asa

urquq puntan

wayq'u

mayu

quehamama

rit'i siqi

rumi/wank'a

nina phugchiq

urqu

phaqchal/phawchi



FAUNA

What animal is that?

ee-mah ah-nee-mahl-tahkh chay?

IMAYMANA ANIMALKUNA

¿Ima animaltaq chay?

Domestic Creatures

alpaca	abl-pah-kah
cat	mee-seel/mee-chee
dog	abl-kot/aly-ko
donkey	ahs-noo
goat	kow-rah
horse	kah-wah-lyoo
guanaco	wah-nah-koo
(like a llama)	
llama	lyab-mah
mule	moo-lah
ox	too-roo
pig	k-hoo-chee
sheep	ook-yah/oo-wee-hah

Birds

Andean flamingo	pah-ree-wah-nah
Andean songbird	poo-kui poo-kui
condor	koon-toor
wild duck	choo-lyoo mah-yoo
eagle	ahn-kah
falcon/hawk	wah-mahn
hummingbird	(ko-ree) k'en-tee
owl	too-kool/hoo-koo
partridge	yoo-t-hoo/lyoo-t-hoo
rooster	k'ahn-kah
seagull	kely-wah/kyoo-lyah/
	kely-wai-too
sparrowhawk	ahn-kah/wah-mahn
turtledove	kooly-koo
vulture	soo-we-k'ah-rah
woodpecker	hah-k'ahkh-lyoo

Uywakuna

alpaca
misil/michi
alqutallqu
asnu
kawra
kawallu
wanaku

llama
mula
туру
khuchi
ukyat/wiha

Pisqukuna

pariwana
pukuy pukuy
kuntur
chullu mayu
anka
waman
(quri) q'inti
tuku/huku
yuthu/luthu
k'anka
qillwa/qiwlla/
qillwaytu
anka/waman
kullku
suwig'ara
hak'akllu

Wildlife

armadillo
bear
deer
fish
fox
frog
game (animals)

leech
lizard

monkey
mountain lion
snake

spider

trout
turtle
vicuña

(like a llama)

viscacha (rodent)
wildcat
wild pig

Insects

bee
butterfly
cockroach
dung beetle
flea
fly
louse/lice
mosquito

Salqa Animalkuna

keer/keen-choo	kirkinchu
oo-koo-koo	ukuku
tah-roo-kah	taruka
chahly-wah	challwa
ah-tokh	aruq
hahm-p'ah-too	hamp'atu
chah-koo-nah-pahkh	chakunapaq
ah-nee-mahl-koo-nah	animalkuna
yah-wah ch'on-kahkh	yawar ch'unqaq
soo-koo-lyoo-kool	sukullukul
kah-rai-wah	qaraywa
koo-see-lyoo	kusillu
poo-mah	puma
mah-ch'ahkh-wail	mach'aqway/
ah-mah-roo	amaru
ah-rab-nyah;	arana;
koo-see-koo-see	kusi-kusi
troo-chah	trucha
chah-rab-pah	charapa
wee-k'oo-nyah	wik'uña

wees-k'ah-chah
os-k-bo-lyoo
see-wai-roo

Kuru

lah-chee-wah	lachiwa
peely-peen-too	pillpintu
koo-kah-rab-chah	kukavacha
ah-kah tahm-kah	aka tanga
pee-kee	piki
ch'oos-pee	ch'uspi
oo-sah/oo-sah-koo-nah	usa/usakuna
k-he-te (ch'oos-pee)	qhiti (ch'uspi)

THE LEGEND OF THE INCAS

At the beginning of time, near Lake Titicaca high in the Peruvian Andes, in a place known as Paqariqtampu, pah·kah·rek·tahm·poo, there appeared four brothers and four sisters, who were all children of the Sun, the highest of deities. The Sun charged these brothers and sisters with teaching humankind the principles of civilization, truth and justice. For this purpose, he gave them a golden staff, with which they were to seek out the ideal site to found an empire. They would know this site when the staff was swallowed up completely by the earth, upon striking the ground.



The brothers and sisters began their search for an empire by first organising the people living around Paqariqtampu into *ayllus*, ai·lyoos, or communities. They taught the people to cultivate the land, weave fibres and build houses; about laws, wars and the religion of the Sun. After this, everyone departed in search of their promised land, and *Manqu Khapaq*, mah·ko k·hah·pahkh, and *Mama Uqllu*, mah·mah okh·lyo, the principal figures of the divine family, struck the ground every day with the magic staff. Finally, they arrived near a hill called Wanakawri, wah·nah·kow·ree, where, with the first strike, the golden staff disappeared. *Manqu Khapaq* and *Mama Uqllu* decided to establish the city of Qusqu, kos·ko, or 'Cuzco', which became the centre of their empire, Tawantinsuyu, tah·wahn·teen·soo·yoo, meaning 'four parts or regions (of the empire)'.

FLORA & AGRICULTURE

Trees, Plants & Flowers

What ... is that?

tree
plant
flower

agave (aloe)
broom (bush)
cactus

cactus fruit

coca

eucalyptus

medlar

mountain grass

nettle

pine

quingual

(Andean tree)

scrub

thorn/spine

tatora reed

white poplar

wild cherry tree

Herbs & Crops

beans

cabbage

coriander (*cilantro*)

corn

fava beans

flower

MALLKI MALLKIPAS
CHAKRA RURUPASSach'akunapas
Yurakunapas

ee·mah ... chai?

sah·ch'ah·tahkh

yoo·rah·tahkh

t'ee·kah·tahkh

pahkh·pah

t'ahn·kah

k'ahkh·lyah

ah·nyah·pahm·koo

too·nahs

loo·kah

yoo·kah·leekh·too

wees·wee·roo

ee·ch·hoo

kee·sah/ k'oo·rah

pee·noo

keen·wahl

ch'ah·p·hrah

kees·kah

t'oo·too·rah

kees·wahl

kah·poo·lee

¿Ima ... chay?

sach'ataq

yurataq

t'ikataq

paqpa

t'anqar

k'aklla/

añapanku

tunas

kuka

yukalipu

wiswiru

ichhu

kisak'ura

pinu

kinwal

ch'aphra

kiska

t'utura

kiswar

kapuli

Qurakunapis, Rurukunapis

ahl·weer·hahs

koo·lees

koo·lahn·troo

sah·rah

hah·wahl

t'ee·kah/ wai·tah

alwirhas

kulis

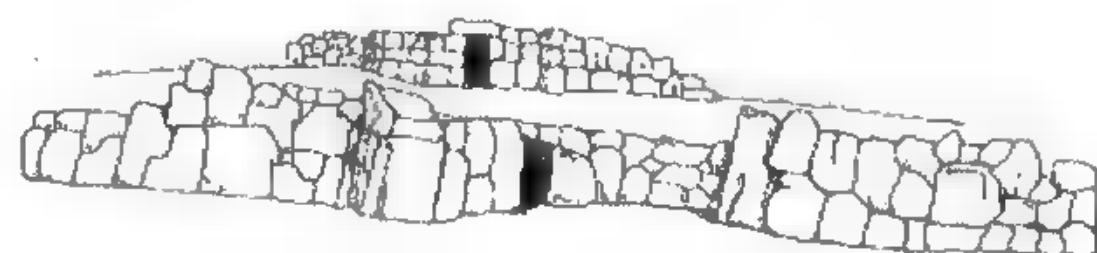
kulantru

sara

hawas

t'ikalwayta

garlic <i>huacatay</i> (aromatic herb)	<i>ab-hoos</i> <i>wah-kab-tai</i>	<i>abus</i> <i>wakatay</i>
<i>kiwicha</i> (grain)	<i>kee-wee-chah</i>	<i>kiwicha</i>
leaf	<i>rah-p-heel/rah-p'ah</i>	<i>raphi/rap'a</i>
lemon tree	<i>lee-moon sah-ch'ah</i>	<i>limun sach'a</i>
lupine	<i>tahr-wee</i>	<i>tarwi</i>
<i>mashua</i> (local tuber)	<i>ah-nyoot/mahs-wah</i>	<i>añul/maswa</i>
<i>oca</i> (tuber)	<i>o-kah</i>	<i>uqa</i>
onion	<i>see-wee-lyah</i>	<i>siwilla</i>
orange tree	<i>lah-rahm-hah sah-ch'ah</i>	<i>laranha sach'a</i>
orchard	<i>moo-yah</i>	<i>muya</i>
papaya (highland)	<i>pah-pah-yah</i>	<i>papaya</i>
parsley	<i>pee-ree-heel</i>	<i>piribil</i>
peas	<i>ahl-weer-hahs</i>	<i>alwirhas</i>
potatoes	<i>pah-pah</i>	<i>papa</i>
quinoa	<i>kyoo-nah/kyoo-nyah</i>	<i>kiwna/kiwna</i>
tree	<i>mably-kee</i>	<i>mallki</i>
wheat	<i>tree-yoo</i>	<i>triyu</i>
<i>yacón</i> (tuber)	<i>lyah-kom/yah-koo</i>	<i>llaqum/yaku</i>



Use Quechua for building a rapport with market vendors.

LOOKING FOR ...

Where's at the
nearest ...?

bank	<i>kol-ke wab-see</i>
market	<i>k-hab-too</i>
music shop	<i>moon-see-kah teen-dah</i>
pharmacy	<i>hahm-pee-yokh wab-see</i>
shoe shop	<i>sah-pah-too teen-dah</i>
shop	<i>teen-dah</i>

Where can I
buy (a) ...?

book	<i>lyoo-roo-koo-nah-tah</i>
clothes	<i>p'ah-chah-koo-nah-tah</i>
handicrafts	<i>ahr-tee-sah-nec-yah- koo-nah-tah</i>
souvenirs	<i>too-kui reek-ch'ahkh ce-mai-mah-nah-koo- nah-tah</i>

Where can I get a haircut?
mai-pee-tahkh chook-chai-tah
roo-too-chee-koo-rui-mahn?

... MASKHAY

¿Maypitaq ... kan?

<i>qulqi wasi</i>
<i>qhatu</i>
<i>musika tinda</i>
<i>hampiyuq wasi</i>
<i>sapatu tinda</i>
<i>tinda</i>

*¿Maypitaq ...
rantirquyman?*

<i>liwrukunata</i>
<i>p'achakunata</i>
<i>artisaniryakunata</i>
<i>tukuy rikch'aq</i>
<i>imaymanakunata</i>

*¿Maypitaq chukchayta
rutuchikurquyman?*

MAKING A PURCHASE

I'd like to buy ...

...-tah rahn-tee-tahu
moo-mai-mahn

I'm just looking.

k-hah-wai-lyahn
k-hah-wah-shah-nee

Can you write down the price?

chah-noon-tah
kel-kahn-kee-mahn-choo?

...-ta rantiytan
munayman.

Qhawayllan
qhawashani.

¿Chaninta
qilqankimanchu?

RANTIY

Can I look at it?	<i>k-hah-wai-kui-mahn-choo?</i>	<i>¿Qhawaykuymanchu?</i>
Do you have any others?	<i>hokh-koo-nah</i>	<i>¿Huqkuna</i>
	<i>kah-poo-soon-kee-choo?</i>	<i>kapusunkichu?</i>
I don't like it.	<i>mah-nahn kai-tah</i>	<i>Manan kayta</i>
	<i>moo-nah-nee-choo</i>	<i>munanichu.</i>
OK, I'll buy it.	<i>ah-lyeen, mee chui-tah</i>	<i>Allinmi, chayta</i>
	<i>ah-pah-koo-sahkh/</i>	<i>apakusaq/rantisaq.</i>
	<i>rahn-tee-sahkh</i>	
How much is it all together?	<i>hai-k'ahn lyoo-noon-koo?</i>	<i>¿Hayk'an lliuminku?</i>
Could I have a receipt please?	<i>ree-see-woo-tah</i>	<i>¿Risiwuta</i>
	<i>ko-wahn-kee-mahn-choo?</i>	<i>quwankimanchu?</i>
I want to exchange this.	<i>kai-tah kahm-bee-yai-tah</i>	<i>Kayta kambiyayta</i>
	<i>moo-nah-nee</i>	<i>munani.</i>
It's faulty.	<i>mah-nahn kai ah-lyeen-choo</i>	<i>Manan kay allinichu.</i>
I'd like my money back.	<i>kol-kee-tah koo-tee-chee-poo-wai</i>	<i>Qulqiyta kutichipuway.</i>

THEY MAY SAY ...

yow (*tai-tah reen-goo; mah-mah reen-gah*)!
 Listen (Sir/Madam)!
ee-mah-lyah-fah-pahs rahn-tee-wai, tai-tai/mah-mai
 Please buy something from me, Sir/Madam.
hai-k'ah-tahn moo-nahn-kee?
 How much/many do you want?
chah-neen-tah pee-see-yah-chee-sahkh ree-kee
 I'll lower the price for you.

BARGAINING

Bargaining is a widespread practice in Latin America, especially in Peru. You can bargain for just about anything, except perhaps your bill at a fine restaurant or the cost of something at a department store. You'll definitely be expected to bargain with street or market sellers.

How much is this?	<i>hai-k'ah-tahkh chai?</i>	<i>¿Hayk'ataq chay?</i>
Really?	<i>che-kahkh-choo?</i>	<i>¿Chiquaqchu?</i>
The price is too high.	<i>seen-chee chah-nee-yokh-mee chai</i>	<i>Sinchi chaniyuqmi chay.</i>
It's too much for me.	<i>mah-nahn kol-kay</i>	<i>Manan qulqiy</i>
	<i>ai-pah-wahn-choo</i>	<i>aypawanchu.</i>
Can you lower the price?	<i>chah-neen-tah</i>	<i>¿Chaninta</i>
	<i>pee-see-yah-cheen-kee-mahn-choo/</i>	<i>pisiyachinkimanchu/</i>
	<i>oo-rai-kah-cheen-kee-mahn-choo?</i>	<i>uraykachinkimanchu?</i>
Do you have something cheaper?	<i>mah-nah ahm-chah chah-nee-yokh</i>	<i>¿Mana ancha chaniyuq</i>
	<i>ee-mah-lyai-kee-pahs</i>	<i>imallaykipas</i>
	<i>kah-poo-soon-kee-choo?</i>	<i>kapusunkichu?</i>
Is that your final price?	<i>chai-choo chah-neen ree-kee?</i>	<i>¿Chaychu chanin riki?</i>
I'll give you ...	<i>...-tah koy-koo-sai-kee</i>	<i>...-ta quykusayki.</i>

SOUVENIRS

baskets	<i>ai-sah-nah-koo-nah/</i>	<i>aysanakuna/</i>
	<i>p'ookh-too-koo-nah/</i>	<i>p'uktukuna/</i>
	<i>kah-nahs-tah-koo-nah</i>	<i>kanastakuna</i>
handicrafts	<i>ahr-tee-sah-nee-yah-koo-nah</i>	<i>artisaniyakuna</i>
jewellery	<i>ee-lyah/oo-mee-nyah</i>	<i>illalumiña</i>

IMAYMANAKUNA RANTINAPAQ

mas ks	oo-yah-tee-koo-nah	uyarikuna
musical instruments	moo-see-kah	musika
pottery	wah-kah-chee-nah-koo-nah	waqachinakuna
shell souvenirs	rahkh-cheel k'ahkh-rah	raqchik'akra
	ch'oo-roo-mahn-tah	ch'urumanta
	roo-wahs-kah	ruwasqa
	ee-mah-mai-nah-koo-nah	imamaynakuna
tapestries	t'e-ke-koo-nah	t'igikuna
wood carvings	k'oo-lyoo-mahn-tah	k'ullumanta
	roo-wahs-kah	ruwasqa
	reekh-ch'ay	rikch'ay
woven textiles	ah-wai-koo-nah	awaykuna

CLOTHING

bag	wah-yah-kah	wayaga
belt (Andean)	choom-pee	chumpi
blanket	kah-tahl choo-seel	gatalchusil
boots	boo-tahs	butas
cap (Andean)	ch'oo-lyoo	ch'ullu
dress	p'ah-chah	p'acha
handbag	ch'oo-pah	ch'uspa
hat	soom-ree-roo	sumriru
jacket	sah-koo	saku
jeans	pahn-tah-loon	pantalun
jumper (sweater)	choom-pah	chumpa
poncho	poon-choo	punchu
purse	ch'oo-pah	ch'uspa
scarf	chah-lee-nah	chalina
shawl	lyeeh-lyah	lliklla
shirt	kah-mee-sah	kamisa
shoes	sah-pah-too-koo-nah	sapatukuna
skirt	poo-lyee-rah	pullira
socks	mee-dyabs	midyas
T-shirt	oon-k-hoo/	unkhu/
	kah-mee-see-tah	kamisita

P'ACHA

Can I try it on?	choo-rah-kui-koo-mahn-choo	¿Churakuykumanchu chayta?
It doesn't fit.	mah-nahn sah-yai-nee-choo	Manan sayayniychu.
It's too ...	kai-kah ... meel-n	Kayqa ...-mil-n.
big	bah-toon	batun
large	seen-chee bah-toon	sinchi batun
long	wahs-k'ah	wask'a
small	boo-chui	huchuy
short	teen-kool tahkh-sah	tinkultaksa
tight	k'ees-kee	k'iski

MATERIALS

bamboo
bone
ceramic
clay
cotton
handmade
fabric
glass
gold
horn
leather
metal
plastic
reed
silver
stainless steel
stone
straw
thread
wood
wool

IMATAPAS RUWANAPAQ

to-ko-rol so-kos	ruquru/suqus
too-lyoo	tullu
rahkh-cheel k'ahkh-rah	raqchik'akra
lyahn-k'ee/lyeen-k'ee	llank'i/llink'i
oot-k-hoo	utkhu
mah-kee-wahn	makiwan
roo-wahs-kah	ruwasqa
lyee-kah/ah-wah	llikallawa
kes-pee	qispi
ko-ree	quri
wahkh-rah	wagra
kah-rah	qara
ahn-tahl tee-tee	antaltiti
plahs-tee-koo	plastiku
so-kos/k'oor-koor	suqus/k'urkur
kol-ke	qulqi
ah-see-roo	asiru
roo-mee	rumi
ee-ch-hoo	ichhu
k'ai-too	q'aytu
k'oo-lyoo	k'ullu
meety-mah/meety-wah	millma/millwa

COLOURS

black	yab-nah
blue	ahn-kahst/ah-sool
brown	ch'oom-pee
colour	lyeen-p'ee/kaa-loot/
	tooly-pee
green	k'o-mer
grey	n-ke/ch'ekh-cheel/tee-tee
orange	wee-lab-pee
pink	putm-tee/
	lyahn-k-hah/poo-kah
purple	koo-lyee/moo-rab-roo
red	poo-kah
white	yoo-rahkh
yellow	k'e-lyoo

LLIMP'IKUNA

yana
anqastasul
ch'umpi
llimp'ikutur/
tullpi
q'unir
uqilch'iqchiliti
wilapi
panti/
llanqha puka
kullimuru
puka
yuraq
q'illu

WOOLLY LOGIC

In the Andes, several wool-producing animals have been domesticated and are clipped for their wool. These include alpacas (*alpaka*, ahl-pah-kah), guanacos (*wanaku*, wah-nah-koo), sheep (*ukya/uwika*, ook-yah/oo-wee-hah) and llamas (*llama*, lyah-mah). The alpaca-like vicuña (*wik'uña*, wee-k'oo-nyah), an undomesticated species, was once hunted for its wool, but it's now considered endangered. No matter what its source, the word for wool in Quechua is *millma*, meely-mah, or its variant, *millwa*, meely-wah.

Wool can be used to make a range of clothing and accessories which traditionally exhibit a variety of regional motifs (*pallay*, pah-lyai). Common designs include coca and potato flowers, llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, mountains, cacti, the Inca figure, masks, patterns of multi-coloured lines, birds, and silhouettes of towns and people working or socialising.

TOILETRIES

comb	nyahkh-ch'ah
razor	soon-k-hah roo-too-nah/
	k'ee-soo-nah
shampoo	chahm-poo
soap	hah-woon
tissues	sen-kah pee-chah-nah
toothbrush	kee-roo k-he-too-nah

SUMAQYACHIQKUNA

ñaqch'a
sunkha rutuna/
k'isuna
champu
hawun
sinqa pichana
kiru qhituna

FOR THE BABY

baby powder	wah-wab-pahkh tahl-koo
bib	bah-bee-roo
bottle	bee-bee-roon
nappies/diapers	ah-kah-wab-rah/
	wahl-t'ah-nah
dummy/pacifier	nyoo-nyoo-nah
teat	nyoo-nyoo

WAWACHAPAQ

wawapag talku
babiru
bibirun
akarwaral
walt'ana
ñuñuna
ñuñu

SMOKING

Smoking is much more common among men than women; traditionally, it's unacceptable for women to smoke. As times have changed, some women have taken it up, especially the *hampi*, *hahm-pek*, or folk healers. You should ask if it's OK to light up when in close proximity to others.

Do you sell cigarettes here?

see-yah-roo-koo-nah-tah
been-deen-kee-choo?

¿Siyarukunata
bindinkichu?

Do you smoke?

pee-tahn-kee-choo kahn?

¿Pitankichu qan?

Do you have a light?

foos-poo-rui-kee kahn-choo?

¿Phuspuruyki kanchu?

Do you mind if I smoke?

pee-tai-mahn-choo kai-pee?

¿Pitaymanchu kaypi?

Please don't smoke.

ah-lyee-choo ah-mah pee-tai-choo

Allichu ama pitaychu.

PITAY

cigarettes	see-yab-roo	siyaru
cigars	hah-toon ch'oom-pee	batun ch'umpi
lighter	see-yab-roo	siyaru
	nee-nah rah-tah- <i>chee-nah</i> ;	nina <i>ratachina</i> ;
	k'ahn-chah- <i>chee-nah</i>	k'anchachina
matches	foos-poo-roo	phuspuu
tobacco	tah-wah-koo	tawaku

SIZES & COMPARISONS

a little bit

pee-see-lyah-tah/
toom-pah-lyah-tah

also

...-pees/-pahs

big

hah-toon

enough

chai-lyah-nyah

heavy

lyah-sahkh

light

ch-hah-lyah

little (amount)

pee-see/toom-pah

many

ahs-k-hah/ch-*bee-kah*

more

ahs-wahn

small

hoo-chui

too much/

ahs-k-hah ahs-k-hah;

many

ch-*bee-kah* ch-*bee-kah***SAYAYKUNAPAS
TINKUCHIKUYKUNAPAS**pisillata/
tumpallata

...-pis/-pas

batun

chayllaña

llasaq

chhalla

pisiltumpa

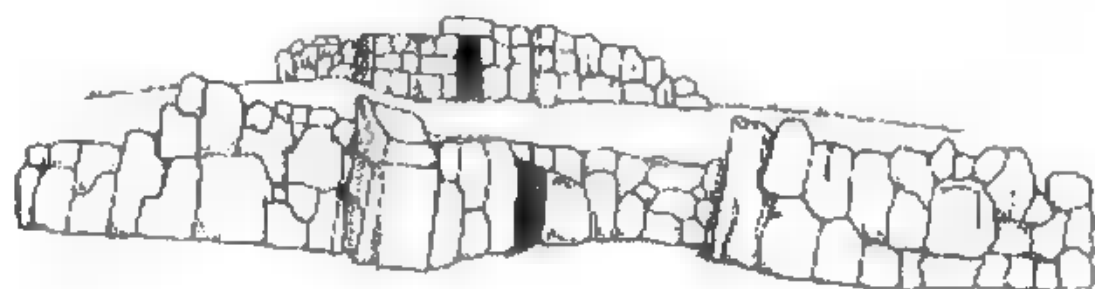
askhachhika

aswan

huchuy

askha askha;

chhika chhika

**MIKHUNA****FOOD**

A great variety of dishes and cuisine is available throughout the Andes. In most restaurants, staff will speak Spanish, so Quechua will be more useful for visits to local markets, fairs, festivals and small restaurants.

THROUGH THE DAY**P'UNCHAYNINTIN**

Since rural Andeans rise with the sun, breakfast may be as early as five or six o'clock in the morning. Lunch, the biggest meal of the day, is at midday, while dinner is around six in the evening. Bedtime is generally at nightfall. This routine varies for festivals and holidays, when everyone has a chance to party.

breakfast *mah-tee; oo-noo k'o-nyee*lunch *ahl-moo-sai/mee-k-hui*dinner *too-tah mee-k-hui; see-nah**mati; unu q'uni**almusay/mikhuy**tata mikhuy; sina***SPECIAL
DIETS****QHALI KAYPAQ
MIKHUYKUNA**

Meat is an integral part of the Andean diet, even though it may be served in small quantities. You won't find vegetarian meals in small rural restaurants or when staying at someone's home.

Does this dish have meat in it?

*ai-chah-yokh-choo kai**mee-k-hoo-nah?**¿Aychayugchu kay**mikhuna?*

Can I get this without meat?

*mah-nah ai-chah-yokh-tah**kah-rai-koo-wahn-kee-mahn-choo**kai-tah?**¿Mana aychayugta**qaraykuwankimanchu**kayta?*

I don't eat meat.

*mab-nahn ai-chah-tah
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo*

*Manan aychata
mikhunichu.*

I don't eat chicken or fish.

*mab-nahn wabhy-pah ai-chah-tah,
chahly-wah ai-chah-tah
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo*

*Manan wallpa aychata,
challwa aychata
mikhunichu.*

I can't eat dairy products.

*mab-nah lee-chee-mabu-tah
roo-wahs-kah
mee-k-hui-koo-nah-tah
mee-k-bui-tah ah-tee-nee-choo*

*Manan lichimanta
ruwasqa
mikhuykunata
mikhuyta atinichu.*

Does it contain egg?

roon-too-yokkh-choo kai-kah?

¿Runtuyugchu kayqa?

I'm allergic to (peanuts).

*mab-nahn (mah-nee)-tah
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo.
ah-leer-bee-koon kah-nee*

*Manan (mani)-ta
mikhunichu.
Alirbikun kani.*

EATING OUT

MIKHUNA WASIPIPAS KARPAPIPAS MIKHUY

Eating out in rural areas means eating communally outdoors during festivals, fairs or Sunday market days. Local dishes are easily found in *chicherías*, or *chicha* bars – *aqha wasikuna*, *ab-khah wah-see-koo-nah* – and *picanterías*, inexpensive restaurants specialising in spicy dishes. For particularly spicy food, try dishes labelled *arequipena*, 'Arequipa style', or *a la criolla*, 'Creole style'.

Is there anything to eat?

*kahn-choo ee-mah-lyah-pahs
mee-k-hoo-nah-pahkh?*

*¿Kanchu imallapas
mikhunapaq?*

Yes, there is.

ah-ree, kahn-mee

Ari, kanmi.

No, there isn't.

mab-nahn kahn-choo

Manan kanchu.

Could you recommend something?

*ee-mah-tab-tahkh
mee-k-hoo-rui-mahn?*

*¿Imatataq
mikhurquyman?*

Is there any salad?

een-sah-lah-dah kahn-choo?

¿Insalada kanchu?

I'll have what they're having.

*pai-koo-nah
mee-k-hoo-shahn-koo-tah
no-kah-pahs moo-nah-nee*

*Paykuna
mikhushankuta
nugapas munani.*

What's in that dish?

*ee-mah-yokh-mee chai
mee-k-hoo-nah?*

*¿Imayuqmi chay
mikhuna?*



EATING WITH A CHEF

I love this dish.

*kai mee-k-hoo-nah-tah
ahn-chah-tah moo-nah-nee*

*Kay mikhunata
anchata munani.*

I'm satisfied/full.

sakh-sahs-kah kah-nee

Saksasqa kani.

We love the local cuisine.

*kai lyahkh-tah-pee
mee-k-hoo-nah-tah
seen-chee-tah moo-nah-koo*

*Kay llaqtapi
mikhunata
sinchita munayku.*

That was delicious!

soo-mahkh mee-k-hoo-nah!

¡Sumaq mikhuna!

You're an excellent cook.

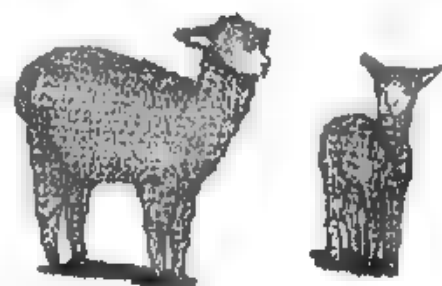
*koo-sah wai-k'okh-mee
kahn-kee*

*Kusa wayk'uqmi
kanki.*

I want cold/hot water please.
 ah-lyee-choo chee-reef k'o-nyee
 oo-noo-tah moo-nah-nee
 May I have some more please?
 ah-lyee-choo
 yah-pah-yoo-wahn-kee-mahn

*Allichu chivilq'uni
 unuta munani.*

*Allichu
 yapayuwankiman.*



Please give
 me a/an/the ...

ashtray
 bill
 cup

ah-lyee-choo ...-tah
 ko-wai
 oosh-pah choo-nah-nah
 kween-tah
 sui-k'ool
 chui-k'oo-chah/
 poo-koo
 tee-nee-roor
 koo-chee-lyoo
 p'oo-kool p'oo-koo-chah
 mahh-kah
 koo-chah-rah
 oo-noof yah-koo

*Allichu ...-ta
 quway.
 ushpa churana
 kwinta
 suykul
 chuyk'uchal
 puku
 tinirur
 kuchillu
 p'ukul/p'ukucha
 manka
 kuchara
 unulyaku*

to boil
 boiled
 bread (stale)
 clean (things)
 clean (water)
 cold
 to cook
 cooked

r'eem-poo-chee
 r'eem-poo-kah
 choo-choo t'ahn-tah
 leem-pee-yool lui-loo
 ch'oo-yah
 chee-ree
 wai-k'ui
 chah-yahs-kah

*t'impuchiy
 t'impusqa
 chuchu t'anta
 limpiyuluytu
 ch'uya
 chiri
 wayk'uy
 chayasqa*

dirty
 fresh (vegetables)
 greasy/fatty
 to heat
 hot (temperature)
 increase/addition
 meat
 raw
 to salt
 salty
 sour
 spicy
 stale/spoiled
 sweet
 to sweeten
 tart
 to taste
 thick
 watery

*k-be-lyee/k-hahr-kah
 lyah-lyah
 wee-rah-sah-pah
 k'o-nyee-chee
 k'o-nyee
 yah-pah
 (see-k'ah) ai-chah
 bahh-kool chah-wah
 kah-chee-chai
 kah-chee-sah-pah
 p'os-ko
 bah-yah
 mah-k'ah
 mees-k'ee
 mees-k'ee-chee
 k-bahkh-teel/tyo-ke
 mah-lyee
 t-bah-kah
 yah-koo-sah-pah*

*qhillikbarka
 llanlla
 wirasapa
 q'unichiy
 q'uni
 yapa
 (siq'a) aycha
 bankulchawa
 kachichay
 kachisapa
 p'usqu
 haya
 maq'a
 misk'i
 misk'ichiy
 qbaqtilluqi
 malliy
 thaka
 yakusapa*

ANDEAN

In many rural regions, midday meals for special occasions and celebrations are still prepared in a cooking pit, or *pachamanka*, pah-chah-mahn-kah. A hole is dug and a small 'house' of stones constructed over it. A fire is built inside the 'house', heating the stones until they're white-hot, at which point they're tumbled into the hole. Meats, tubers, vegetables, tamales (meat parcels), grains and herbs are sandwiched between the layers of hot rock. Finally, the oven is sealed shut with herbs and large leaves to keep soil from falling through into the food, and covered with earth to seal in the heat until it's cooked to perfection. Meals are served sitting in a circle on the ground and are eaten as finger food.

ANDEAN STAPLE DISHES

These are typical dishes that tend to be served every day, with little variation. Each region has its specialities but some dishes are common throughout the Andes:

chakr-lyo wai-k'oo

chuqllu wayk'u

corn on the cob – available from March through to May, it's boiled and served with a kind of unripened cheese

choo-pee

chupi

soup made from a variety of regional ingredients

ch'oo-nyoo

ch'uñu

dried potatoes, *ch'arki*, *ch'ahr-kee*, and dried meat – similar to jerky – prepared with aromatic herbs

hah-k'oo/mahch-kah

hak'u/machka

■ flour made of any of a variety of grains (wheat, barley, quinoa or *cañihua*; or dried beans or peas)

hahn-k'ah/hahn-kah/

hank'a/hamka/kamcha

kahn-chah

popcorn made from large kernels and served with a dry, cheddar-like cheese. The corn is toasted – or 'popped' – inside a *k'allana*, *k'ah-lyah-nah*, a low, open clay pot, and is put inside a clay oven known as a *q'uncha*, *k'on-chah*, or *tullpa*, *tooly-pah*.

moo-tee

mut'i

dried corn kernels, boiled. A part of every corn harvest is set aside for drying, to be added to soup or ground into flour.

oo-choo koo-tah

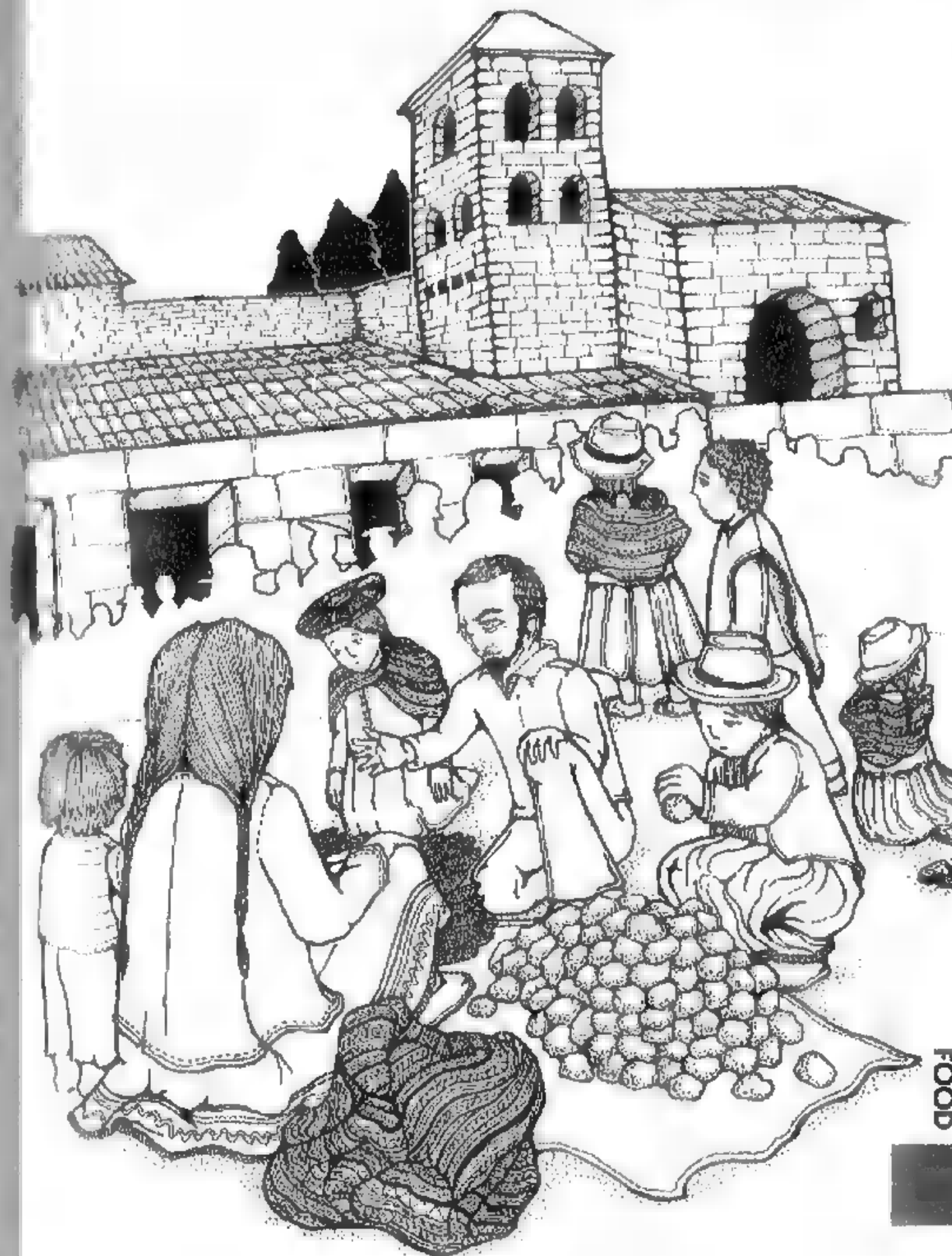
uchu kuta

hot pepper paste, that accompanies varieties of tuber

p-haos-poo/poos-poo

phuspu/puspu

dried beans (though can be fresh in season) reconstituted by boiling. All boiled foods are prepared in a clay pot known as a *manka*, *mahn-kah*



REGIONAL SPECIALITIES

WAKIN LLAQTAKUNAQ MIKHUNAN

Note the Spanish influence in the names of many dishes.

Argentina

em·pah·nah·dahs *empanadas* (Spanish)
puff pastries filled with minced meat and spices and other ingredients served with *ruqru*, *rakh·roo*, a stew

Bolivia

ch'oo·nyoo *ch'uñu*
freeze-dried potatoes, soaked overnight and then boiled to accompany main dishes

em·pah·nah·dahs *empanadas salteñas* (Spanish)
sahl·te·nyahs
a type of meat pie

hahly·pah·wat·kah *hallpawayka*
sauce made from tomatoes, fresh peppers and herbs

pe·kah·nah *pecana* (Spanish)
traditional Christmas dish of beef or veal cooked in wine and herbs

pee·ke mah·cho *pique macho* (Spanish)
beef grilled with hot peppers, chopped potatoes and onions and served with fried potatoes and gravy, or with *sagta de pollo*

sahkh·tah de po·lyo *sagta de pollo*
chicken stew with peppers and onions

seel·pahn·cho *silpancho cochabambino*
co·chah·bahm·bee·no
meat and egg dish covered with hot sauce

teem·poo *timpu*
lamb stew

troo·chah *trucha*
trout, a Lake Titicaca speciality

toon·tah *tunta*
a type of freeze-dried potato, paler than the *ch'uñu*

Colombia

hoo·meen·t'ah *humint'a*
pork, vegetable and rice tamale, wrapped in banana leaves and steamed

ko·wee *quwi*
grilled guinea pig

Ecuador

cahl·do de pah·tahs *caldo de patas* (Spanish)
soup made with cow hooves

se·vee·che de cah·mah·ron *ceviche de camarón*
a type of shrimp cocktail (Spanish)

free·tah·dah *fritada* (Spanish)
small pieces of fried pork, served with *muti*, fried bananas, potatoes and hot peppers

lyah·peen·gah·choo *llapingachu*
potato-based dish, like a potato pancake

lo·cro de pah·pah *locro de papa*
potato and cheese soup

po·lyo seen po·lyo *pollo sin pollo* (Spanish)
'chicken without chicken', a vegetarian dish common to Quito, Otavalo and Baños

se·co de chee·vo *seco de chivo* (Spanish)
goat stew served with rice

Peru

Ancash

hah·kah chahs·kee *haka chaski*
guinea pig soup

pah·pah chahs·kee *papa chaski*
potato soup made with milk and cottage cheese

pe·cahn cahl·do *pecán caldo* (Spanish)
lamb's head broth

roo·roo hee·lyee *ruru hilli*
fruit punch made with local seasonal fruits

wahly-pah chahs-kee *wallpa chaski*
 chicken broth with peanuts and almonds
yoo-kah shoo-pee *yuka shupi*
 low-fat soup served the morning after a late night

Arequipa

choo-pee de cah-mah-ro-nes *chupi de camarones*
 prawn soup
pahn-kah oo-choo *panka uchu*
 a special form of the ever-present ground hot pepper
ro-co-to re-lye-no *rocoto relleno* (Spanish)
 a variety of stuffed hot peppers

Ayacucho

ah-roo-woo *aruwu*
 meat stew (most often pork)
chee-chah-roo *chicharu*
 fried shredded pork and potatoes
kahn-kah *kanka*
 roast beef sauteed with onions, garlic, hot peppers and spices
moon-doon-goo *mundungu*
 thick, rich soup made with beef, lamb or pork, usually including the tripe
pah-tah-chee *patachi*
 thick soup made with barley and bacon
poo-chee-roo/teem-poo *puchiru/timpu*
 thick soup of varying meats, tubers, legumes and rice
poo-kah pee-kahn-tee *puka pikanti*
 spicy stew based on potatoes, sugar beets and peanuts, usually served on rice
ko-wee kahn-kah *quwi kanka*
 fried guinea pig

Cuzco

chee-ree oo-choo *chiri uchu*
 a spicy dish of fried meat and hot peppers, especially popular during the Corpus Christi festival
lo-mo *lomo* (Spanish)
 fried beef prepared with onions, tomatoes, rice, potatoes, and a unique blend of seasonings
pah-ko-chah/ *paqucha/*
ahl-pah-kah ai-chah *alpaka aycha*
 alpaca meat
pe-pyahn de kui *pepián de cuy* (Spanish)
 fried rabbit or guinea pig served with rice and/or boiled potatoes
poo-chee-roo/teem-poo *puchiru/timpu*
 soup of steak, lamb's head, bacon and raisins, often including cabbage, potatoes, chickpeas and rice
troo-chah *trucha*
 trout

Puno

kahn-kah-choo *kankachu*
 roast suckling pig, veal or lamb, prepared with hot peppers, ground spices, white wine, lemon, garlic, oil and pureed papaya
kah-rah-chee teem-poo *karachi timpu*
 thick fish stew made with *karachi*, *kah-rah-chee* (a fish from Lake Titicaca), *muña*, *moo-nyah* (an aromatic herb), *ch'uñu*, *ch'oo-nyoo*, garlic, onion and hot peppers
ke-so oo-mah-chah *queso umacha*
 stew made with hot peppers, farmers' cheese, diced onion, milk and eggs, served over boiled potatoes

AT THE MARKET

Where can I find the ...?

mai·pee·tahkh ... kahn?

I want to buy some ...

...-tah rahn·tee·tah moo·nab·nee

QHATUPI

Maypitaq ... kan?

...-ta rantiyta munani.

Meat & Poultry

beef
chicken
dried meat/jerky
duck
eggs
fat/grease
goat
guinea pig
lamb
llama
meat
partridge

pork
pork rind
rabbit
ribs
tripe
turkey

wah·kah ai·chah

wahly·pah ai·cha

ch'ahr·kee

pah·too ai·chah

roon·too

wee·rah

kab·brah ai·chah

ko·wee ai·chah

oo·wee·hah ai·chah

lyah·mah ai·chah

ai·chah

lyoo·t·hool

yoo·too ai·chah

k·hoo·chee ai·chah

k·hoo·chee kah·rahn

ko·wee ai·chah

wahkh·tah ai·chah

ch'oon·chool

pah·woo ai·chah

Imaymana Aychakuna

waka aycha
wallpa aycha
ch'arki
patu aycha
runtu
wira
kabra aycha
quwi aycha
uwiha aycha
llama aycha
aycha
lluthul
yutu aycha
khuchi aycha
khuchi qaran
quwi aycha
waqta aycha
ch'unchul
pawu aycha

Vegetables

cabbage
capsicum
carrot
corn kernels
corn (on the cob)
fava beans
garlic
hot pepper
lettuce

koo·lees

pee·meen·tah

sah·noor·yah

wee·nyah·poo

chokh·lyo ee·lyah·koo

bah·wahs

ah·hoos

ro·ko·to/oo·choo

lee·choo·gah

Mikhuna Qurakuna

kulis
piminta
sanurya
wiñapu
chuqllu illaku
hawas
abus
ruqutuluchu
lichuga

onions (spring)
peas
potato
pumpkin
tomato

see·wee·lyah
ahl·wee·hahs
pah·pah
sah·pah·lyoo
too·mah·tec

siwilla
ahwirhas
papa
sapallu
tumati

THE DIVINE POTATO

Andean legend relates that when the first Inca ruler Manqu Khapaq and his consort Mama Uqllu emerged from Lake Titicaca to found their empire, the first thing their god, Wiraqucha, wee·rah·ko·chah, did was to teach them to plant potato fields.

Andeans name new potato varieties in creative ways to reflect their shape, flavour and texture. The popular yellow potato is known as *runtu papa*, *roon·too pah·pah*: *runtu* is the Quechua word for 'egg', and this potato has similar qualities to a hard-boiled egg. Other names are equally evocative, such as the *yana ñawi*, *yah·nah nyah·wee*, or 'black-eyed potato', and the *q'uyu tawna*, *k'o·yoo tow·nah*, or 'purple walking cane'. There are nearly 4000 varieties of potato to be found in its place of origin, the Andes.

Pulses, Grains & Legumes

barley
bread
cañihua
dried beans
flour
kiwicha
maize (dried corn)
quinoa
red and black bean
rice
turnip (wild)
wheat

see·wah·rah
t'ahn·tah
kah·nyee·wah
poo·roo·too
bah·k'o
kee·wee·chah
sah·rah
kyoo·nyah/kyoo·nah
wai·roo·roo
ah·roos
yoo·yoo
tree·yoo

Ch'aki Rurukuna

siwara
t'anta
qañiwa
purutu
hak'u
kiwicha
sara
kiwñalkiwna
wayruru
aris
yuyu
triyu

Fruit

apple	mahn-sah-nah
avocado	pahl-tah
banana	lah-tah-noos
fruit	roo-roo
medlar (like crabapple)	nees-pee-roos/
orange	wees-wee-roos
peach	lah-rab-hah
sour cherry	doo-rab-noo
tumbo fruit	kah-poo-leel/reen-dahs
	teen-teen

Ruru

<i>mansana</i>
<i>palta</i>
<i>latanus</i>
<i>ruru</i>
<i>nispirus/</i>
<i>wiswirus</i>
<i>laranka</i>
<i>durasnu</i>
<i>kapuli/rindas</i>
<i>tintin</i>

**Dairy Products**

butter	mahn-tee-kee-lyah
cheese	kee-soo
milk	lee-chee

Lichimanta Mikhuykuna

<i>mantikilla</i>
<i>kisu</i>
<i>lichi</i>

Spices & Condiments

chillies/hot pepper	oo-choo
cinnamon	kah-nee-lah
coriander (<i>cilantro</i>)	koo-lahn-troo
garlic	ah-hoos
honey	lah-chee-wah/
	ah-nyah-kah
	wah-kah-tai

huacatay
(aromatic herb)

oil	ah-see-tee
parsley	pee-ree-heel
pepper	pee-meen-tah
salt	kah-chee
sauce (of tomato and hot pepper)	oo-choo koo-tah

sugar

Misk'ipakuna

<i>uchu</i>
<i>kanila</i>
<i>kulantru</i>
<i>ahus</i>
<i>lachiwal</i>
<i>añaka</i>
<i>wakatay</i>

<i>asiti</i>
<i>pirihil</i>
<i>piminta</i>
<i>kachi</i>
<i>uchu kuta</i>

misk'i/asukar

DRINKS**Nonalcoholic**

Every region has its typical fruit juices such as the *likwarus*, leek-wah-roos, 'fruit shakes', of Bolivia, widely available in cities. Soft drinks are rare but not impossible to find in rural areas, particularly during festivals and fairs. They're considered a great luxury for the highlanders, who usually drink herbal tea. One variety is *chicha* (*aqhalaha*, *ah-k-hah/ab-hah*, in Quechua) made from quinoa instead of corn.

<i>chicha morada</i> (made from purple corn)	<i>koo-lyee ah-k-hah/ab-hah</i>	<i>kulli aqhalaha</i>
--	---------------------------------	-----------------------

coca leaf tea	<i>koo-kah mah-tee</i>	<i>kuka mati</i>
coffee	<i>kab-fee</i>	<i>kaphiy</i>
cold water	<i>chee-rec oo-nool/yah-koo</i>	<i>chiri unu/yaku</i>
corn tea (Bolivian)	<i>ah-pee</i>	<i>api</i>
(in Peru, <i>api</i> is purple cornstarch pudding)		

herbal tea	<i>ko-rab oo-noo</i>	<i>qura unu</i>
hot water	<i>k'o-nyec oo-nool/yah-koo</i>	<i>q'uni unu/yaku</i>
juice	<i>bee-lyee</i>	<i>hilli</i>
lemonade	<i>lee-moo-nah-rah</i>	<i>limunara</i>
mineral water	<i>woo-tee-lyah-pee oo-noo</i>	<i>wutillapi unu</i>
soda/soft drink	<i>koo-lah/gah-see-yoo-sah</i>	<i>kula/gasiyusa</i>
tea ...	tee ...	tiy ...
with milk	<i>lee-chee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>lichiyuqta</i>
without milk	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>mana</i>
	<i>lee-chee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>lichiyuqta</i>
with sugar	<i>mees-k'ee-yokh-tah;</i>	<i>misk'iyuqta</i>
	<i>ah-soo-kahr-nee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>asukarniyuqta</i>
	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>mana</i>
	<i>mees-k'ee-yokh-tah;</i>	<i>misk'iyuqta;</i>
	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>mana</i>
	<i>ah-soo-kahr-nee-yokh-tah</i>	<i>asukarniyuqta</i>
roasted barley tea	<i>see-wah-rah oo-noo</i>	<i>siwara unu</i>
water	<i>oo-nool/yah-koo</i>	<i>unu/yaku</i>

THE ANDEAN WONDER DRINK

The coca leaf has a long tradition of sacred and medicinal use in Andean cultures. It's most commonly chewed, or brewed as a tea, *kuka mati*, *koo-kah mah-tee*. The tea is prepared by pouring boiling water directly over the coca leaves, or by using coca tea bags which can be bought in any grocery store.

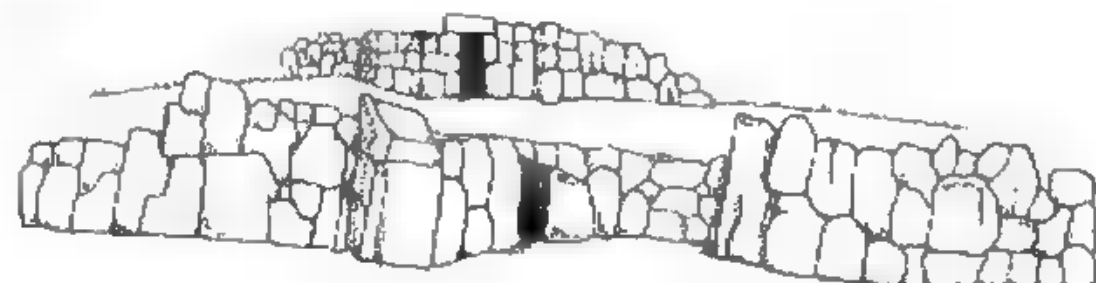
Coca's medicinal uses have been well documented. It's perhaps best known for its energising properties when one is hungry and tired, and for its ability to combat altitude sickness. Perhaps less well known by foreigners, but definitely appreciated by the locals, is its ability to aid digestion, cure diarrhoea and ease labour pains!

Alcoholic

Every region has its own special beers, wines and cocktails. Peru is known for *pisco*, *pees-ko*, a strong brandy distilled from grapes. *Chicha* or *aqhalaba*, *ah-k-hahl ah-hah*, is traditional corn beer, prepared and drunk throughout the Andean countries for centuries. *Singani*, *seen-gah-nee*, is a Bolivian drink made from a by-product of wine-making, mixed with lemon juice, lemon soda and ice.

beer	<i>seer-wee-sah</i>	<i>sirwisa</i>
brandy	<i>trah-woo</i>	<i>trawu</i>
<i>chicha</i> (maize beer)	<i>ah-k-hahl ah-hah</i>	<i>aqhalaba</i>
<i>chicha</i> bar	<i>ah-k-hah wah-see</i>	<i>aqha wasi</i>
<i>singani</i>	<i>seen-gah-nee</i>	<i>singani</i>

Waqtu



Any health care in the high, remote Andes is likely to take place with a *hampiq*, *hahm-pekh*, 'healer' (or *curandero/a* (n/f) in Spanish), instead of a medical doctor. Healers use traditional folk medicine based on herbs, stones, potions and animal fats. Carry your own medicines or first aid kit with you when you're travelling, just to be on the safe side.

In metropolitan areas and populous regions, you'll always be able to find medical services. These places will operate in Spanish, as will the staff at the medical posts scattered few and far between in rural areas.

See Trekking, page 112, for advice on altitude sickness.

Is there a ... around here?	<i>kahn-choo ... kai-pee?</i>	<i>¿Kanchu ... kaypi?</i>
chemist/ pharmacy	<i>hahm-pee-yokh wah-see</i>	<i>hampiyuq wasi</i>
dentist	<i>kee-roo see-k'ekh</i>	<i>kiru sik'iq</i>
doctor	<i>mee-dee-kool dook-toor</i>	<i>midikulduktur</i>
healer	<i>hahm-pekh</i>	<i>hampiq</i>
hospital	<i>hahm-pee-nah wah-see</i>	<i>hampina wasi</i>

WITH THE HEALER

Could the healer come here?
*pabkh-tah hahm-pekh-kah
kai-mahn hah-moo-rui-mahn?*

I'm sick.

on-ko-shah-neen

My friend is sick.

*rekh-see-nah-kokh-mah-see
on-ko-shahn*

I have a toothache.

kee-rui-mee nah-nah-wah-shahn

HAMPIQWAN

*¿Paqta hampiqqu
kayman hamurquyman?*

Unqushanin.

*Riqsinakuqmasy
unqushan.*

Kiruyimi nanawashan.

I've broken my tooth.

kee-rui-mee p'ah-lee-roon

Kiruyimi p'akirqun.

My mouth hurts.

see-mee-mee nah-nah-wab-shahn

Simiyimi nanawashan.

Ouch!

ah-chah-kow!

¡Achakáw!

AILMENTS

I feel nauseous.

mee-lyah-nah-yah-wah-
shahn-mee

Millanayawashanmi!

wees-ch'oo-nah-yah-wah-
shahn-mee

Wisch'unayawashanmi.

I feel under the weather.

mab-nahn ah-lyeen-choo
kah-shah-nee

*Manan allinchu
kashani.*

I feel weak.

mab-nah kahly-pah-yokh-mee
kah-shah-nee

*Mana kallpayugmi
kashani.*

I'm ill.

on-ko-shah-neen

Unqushanin.

THE HEALER MAY SAY ...

ee-mah-nah-soon-keen?

What's the matter?

¿Imanasunkin?

ee-mai-lyai-kee-pahs
nah-nah-soon-kee-choo?

Do you feel any pain?

*¿Imallaykipas
nanasunkichu?*

mai-peen nah-nah-
soon-kee?

Where does it hurt?

¿Maypin nanasunki?

e-mai-keen nah-nah-
soon-kee?

What part of your body hurts?

¿Imaykin nanasunki?

THE HEALER MAY SAY ... (cont.)

roo-p-hai

¿Ruphay

on-koi-wahn-choo

unquywanchu

kah-shahn-kee?

kashanki?

Do you have a temperature?

hai-k'ah p'oon-chai-nyahn

¿Hayk'a p'unchayñan

on-ko-shahn-kee?

unqushanki?

How long have you been like this?

k'ee-koo-chee-koo-

¿K'ikuchikushankichu?

shahn-kee-choo?

¿Yawarniykichu

yah-wahr-nee-kee-choo

hamushan?

hah-moo-shan?

Are you menstruating?

week-sah-yokh-choo

¿Wiksayuqchu

kah-shahn-kee?

kashanki?

Are you pregnant?

kai (k'o-nyee) koo-kah

Kay (q'uñi) kuka

mah-tee-tah ook-yah-

matita ukyakuykuy.

kui-kui

Drink this cup of (hot) coca leaf tea.

no-kahn

Nugan

hahm-pee-roo-sai-kee

hampirqusayki.

I'll cure your illness.

ah-mah lyah-kee-kui-choo,

Ama llakikuychu,

koo-nah-chah-lyahn-mee

kunachallanmi

ah-lyeen-yahn-kee

allinyanki.

Don't worry, you'll get well soon.

ah-lyee-choo ...

Allichu ...

Please ... here.

kai-pee

kaypi.

see-ree-kui

sirikuy

lie down

tee-yah-kui

tiyakuy

sit down

poo-nyoo-kui

puñukuy

sleep

sah-mah-kui

samakuy

rest

It hurts here.

kai-pee nah-nah-wah-shahn

Kaypi nanawashan.

I feel better/worse.

ah-lyeen-yah-shah-neen/

Allinyashanin/

seen-cheer-ko-shah-neen

Sinchirqushanin.

I've been vomiting for (two days).

(ees-kai p'oon-chai-nyahn)

(Iskay p'unchayñan)

week-ch'oo-pah-koo-nee

wikch'upakuni.

I can't sleep.

mab-nahn poo-nyui-tah

Manan puñuyta

ah-tee-nee-choo

atinichu.



I burned myself.

roo-p-hah-chee-koo-roo-neen

Ruphachikurqunin.

I've been bitten by a
dog/snake/insect.

ahb-kot/mah-ch'ahkb-wail

Alqu/Mach'agwayl

koo-roo kah-nee-roo-wahn

Kuru kanirquwan.

I've sprained my wrist/ankle.

mab-keel/chah-kee mo-koy-tahn

Maki/Chaki muquytan

k'e-wee-koo-roo-nee

q'iwikurquni.

I think I have worms.

week-sai-pee koo-roo-yokb-choos

Wiksaypi kuruyuchus

bee-nah kah-shah-nee

hina kashani.

I have a rash.

k-bee-kee on-koy-wahn-mee

Khiki unquywanmi

kah-shah-nee

kashani.

I feel ...

...wahn-mee

...-wanmi

kah-shah-nee

kashani.

dizzy

oo-mah moo-yui

uma muyuy

shivery

k-hah-tah-tai

khatatay

I have (a/an) ...

...wahn-mee

...-wanmi

kah-shah-nee

kashani.

altitude sickness

soo-roo-chee

suruchi

bronchitis

nee-shoo oo-hoo

nishu uhu

chickenpox

sah-rah-n-pee-yoon

saranpiyun

cold

chee-ree on-koy

chiri unquy

constipation

ah-kah k'ees-kee

aka k'iski

cough

oo-hoo

uhu

diarrhoea

k'e-chah on-koy

q'icha unquy

fever

roo-p-hai on-koy

ruphay unquy

fleas

pee-kee

piki

headache

oo-mah nah-nai

uma nanay

influenza

ch-hoo-lyeel

chhullil

hah-ch'ee

hach'i

lice

oo-sah-koo-nah

usakuna

lump

k'om-poo

q'umpu

malaria

chookh-choo on-koy

chukchu unquy

migraine

nee-shoo

nishu

oo-mah nah-nai

uma nanay

k-bee-keel k-beer-kee

khiki/khirki

rash

sore throat

ton-kor nah-nai

tunqur nanay

stomachache

week-sah nah-nai

wiksa nanay

sunburn

roo-p-hai

ruphay

toothache

kee-roo nah-nai

kiru nanay

urinary tract

hees-p'ai p'ee-teel

hisp'ay p'itil

infection

on-koy

unquy

wound

k'ee-ree

k'iri

WOMEN'S HEALTH

Could I see a female healer?

pahkē-tah warb-mee
hahm-pekh-wahn
hahm-pee-chee-kui-mahn?

I'm pregnant.

week-sah-yokh-mee kab-nee

I think I'm pregnant.

week-sah-yoo-choos
hee-nah kah-shah-nee

I haven't had my period
 for ... weeks.

...nyah yah-wah-nee mah-nah
hah-moon-choo

WARMIKUNAQ QHALLI KAYNIN

Paqta warmi
bampiawan
bampi-chikuyman?

Wiksayuqmi kani.

Wiksayuschus
bina kashani.

...-ña yawarniy mana
hamunchu.



SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS

I have ...

anaemia
 asthma
 epilepsy
 rheumatism

...-wahn-mee kah-shah-nee
ah-nee-mee-yah
chah-k'ee oo-hoo
wah-nyui on-koy
too-lyoo nah-nai

...-wanmi kashani.
animiya
chaki ubu
wanuy unquy
tullu nanay

I suffer from allergies.

ah-leer-hee-koon kab-nee

I have a weak heart.

mah-nahn ah-lyeen-choo son-koy

I can't see very well.

mah-nahn ah-lyeen-tah
ree-kui-tah ah-tee-nee-choo

Alirbikun kani.

Manan allinchu sunguy.

Manan allinta
rikuyta atinichu.

UNQUQKUNA QHALLI KANANPAQ

PARTS OF THE BODY AYCHA KURKU KUNU

My ... hurts.

...eel-nee nah-nah-wah-shahn

...-yl-niy nanawashan.

My ... is swollen.

...eel-nee poon-kees-kah
kah-shahn

...-yl-niy punkisqa
kashan.

I can't move my ...

mah-nahn ...ee-tahl-nee-tah
koo-yoo-chee-tah
ah-tee-nee-choo

Manan ...-ytaal-niyta
kuyuchiya
atinichu.

FIX IT

Remember, when using the *-y/-niy* or *-ytaal/-niyta* suffixes with words, choose the *-y* or *-ytaal* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *-niy* or *-niyta* ending when it ends in a consonant.

ankle

chah-kee mo-k-bo-choo

chaki muqhuchu

arm

mah-keel mah-k'ah

maki/marq'a

back

wah-sah

was

bladder

hees-p'ai poo-roo

hisp'ay puru

bone

too-lyoo

tullu

bottom

see-kee

siki

breast

nyoo-nyoo

ñuñu

buttock

see-kee pah-pahn

siki papan

cheek

k'ahk'lyah

k'aklla

chest

k-hahs-ko

qhasqu

ear

reen-reel/reen-ree

rinri/ninri

elbow

k'oo-koo-choo/

k'ukuchul

koo-choos

kuchus

eye

nyah-wee

ñawi

face

oo-yah

uya

finger

roo-k'ah/ree-roo

ruk'alriru

foot

chah-kee

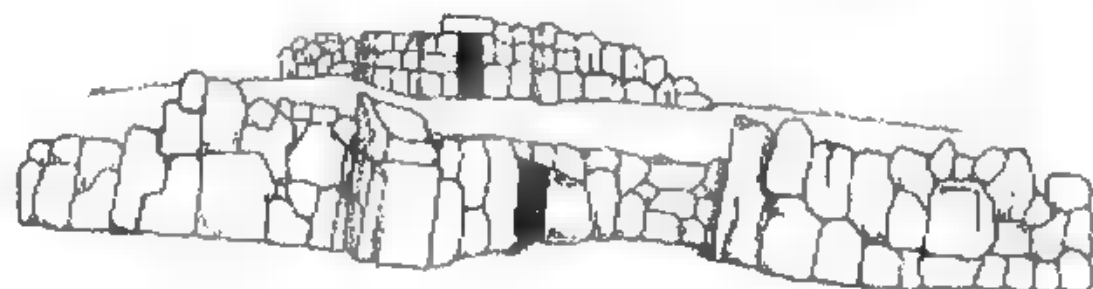
chaki

forehead

mah-t'ee

mat'i

hand	<i>mab-kee</i>	<i>maki</i>
head	<i>oo-mah</i>	<i>umut</i>
heart	<i>son-ko</i>	<i>sunqu</i>
hip	<i>see-kee pah-tah</i>	<i>siki pata</i>
jaw/chin	<i>k'ab-kee</i>	<i>k'aki</i>
kidney	<i>roo-roon;</i> <i>wah-sah roo-roon</i>	<i>rurun;</i> <i>wasá rurun</i>
knee	<i>mo-kol kon-kor</i>	<i>muqu/qunqur</i>
leg	<i>chab-kah</i>	<i>chaka</i>
lips	<i>weer-p'ah</i>	<i>wirp'a</i>
liver	<i>koo-koo-peent/</i> <i>k'ee-p-chahn</i>	<i>kukupint/</i> <i>k'ipchan</i>
lungs	<i>sor-k'ahn</i>	<i>surq'an</i>
mouth	<i>see-mee</i>	<i>simi</i>
nail	<i>see-lyoo</i>	<i>sillu</i>
neck	<i>koon-kah</i>	<i>kunka</i>
nose	<i>sen-kah</i>	<i>sinqa</i>
penis	<i>pee-chee-kool pees-ko</i>	<i>piebikul/pisqu</i>
rib	<i>wabkb-tah</i>	<i>waqta</i>
shoulder	<i>reck-rah</i>	<i>rikra</i>
skin	<i>kab-rah</i>	<i>qara</i>
spine	<i>wah-sah too-lyoo</i>	<i>wasá tullu</i>
stomach	<i>week-sah</i>	<i>wiksa</i>
teeth	<i>kee-roo</i>	<i>kiru</i>
tongue	<i>kab-lyoo</i>	<i>qallu</i>
throat	<i>ton-kor/ton-ko-reel</i> <i>k'ab-sah</i>	<i>tunqur/tunquril/</i> <i>q'asa</i>
vagina	<i>rah-k-hah</i>	<i>rakha</i>
vein	<i>seer-k'ah</i>	<i>sirk'a</i>
waist	<i>we-kow</i>	<i>wiqaw</i>
wrist	<i>mab-kee mo-ko</i>	<i>maki muqu</i>



TIME, DATES & FESTIVALS

Time is flexibly defined in the Andes. While 'clock time' certainly exists, Andeans have set their schedules by the movement of the sun for centuries, and their ways of expressing the passing of time reflect this.

Despite the hard life of rural Andeans – or perhaps because of it – they find many reasons to celebrate. Weddings, baptisms, national and regional holidays, Carnival, Catholic holy days, patron saints' days and other traditional religious occasions are all reasons to take a break from work for a few hours or days.

TELLING THE TIME

Telling the time in Quechua is easy. To express the time in hours, you simply use the number for that hour, followed by *urasmí*, *oo-rahs-mee*:

It's (one) o'clock.

(hokh) *oo-rahs-mee*

(Huq) *urasmí*.

To express the half hour, you add 'half', *kuskanniyuqmi*, *koos-kahn-nee-yokh-mee*, into the hour:

Half past one.

hokh oo-rahs

koos-kahn-nee-yokh-mee

Huq uras kuskanniyuqmi.

For any time between the hour and the half hour, you need to express how many minutes are added to the previous hour:

Quarter past one.

hokh oo-rahs choon-kah

pees-kab-yokh

mee-noo-too-yokh-mee

Huq uras chunka

pisqayuy

minutuyuyqmi.

What's the time?

ee-mah oo-rahs-mee kab-shahn? ¿Ima urasmi kashan?

It's twenty past three.

*keen-sah oo-rahs es-kai
choon-kah pees-kab-yokh
mee-noo-too-yokh-mee*

*Kinsa uras iskay
chunka pisqayuy
minutuyugmi.*

Likewise, time between the half hour and the hour to come is expressed by how many minutes are lacking until the next full hour:

It's quarter to four.

*choon-kah pees-kab-yokh
mee-noo-too p-habl-tahn
tah-wah oo-rahs-pahkh*

*Chunka pisqayuy
minutu phaltan
tawa uraspaq.*

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	<i>loo-nees</i>
Tuesday	<i>mahr-tees</i>
Wednesday	<i>meer-koo-lees</i>
Thursday	<i>hui-wees</i>
Friday	<i>weer-nees</i>
Saturday	<i>sah-wah-roo</i>
Sunday	<i>doo-meen-goo</i>

MONTHS

January	<i>ee-nee-roo kee-lyah</i>
February	<i>p-hyoo-rec-roo kee-lyah</i>
March	<i>mahr-soo kee-lyah</i>
April	<i>ow-reel kee-lyah</i>
May	<i>mah-yoo kee-lyah</i>
June	<i>hoo-nee-yoo kee-lyah</i>
July	<i>hoo-lee-yoo kee-lyah</i>
August	<i>ah-woos-too kee-lyah</i>

P'UNCHAYKUNA

<i>lunis</i>
<i>martis</i>
<i>mirkulis</i>
<i>buywis</i>
<i>wirnis</i>
<i>sawaru</i>
<i>durningu</i>

KILLAKUNA

<i>iniru killa</i>
<i>phiwiru killa</i>
<i>marsu killa</i>
<i>awril killa</i>
<i>mayu killa</i>
<i>huniyu killa</i>
<i>huliyu killa</i>
<i>awustu killa</i>

September
October
November
December

*see-teen-rec kee-lyah
ook-too-rec kee-lyah
noo-weem-bree kee-lyah
dee-seem-rec kee-lyah*

*sitimri killa
uktuwri killa
nuwimbri killa
disimri killa*

SEASONS

autumn
spring
summer
winter
dry season
rainy season

*po-koy mee-t'ah
chee-row mee-t'ah
roo-p-hai mee-t'ah
chee-rec mee-t'ah
ch'ah-kee mee-t'ah
pah-rah mee-t'ah*

MIT'AKUNA

*puqay mit'a
chiraw mit'a
ruphay mit'a
chiri mit'a
ch'aki mit'a
para mit'a*

BY THE SUN

In areas where people don't own watches, they tell the time by the sun's movements.

<i>inti siqay;</i>	<i>een-tee se-kai;</i>
<i>inti llusqsimuy</i>	<i>een-tee lyokh-see-mui</i>
down/sunrise ('the sun comes up')	
<i>inti llipipimuy</i>	<i>een-tee lyee-pee-pee-mui</i>
sunrise ('flickering sun')	
<i>inti l'iksuy;</i>	<i>een-tee l'eeek-sui;</i>
<i>qhata inti</i>	<i>k-hah-tah een-tee</i>
late afternoon ('the sun leans'/'sloping sun')	
<i>inti haykuy</i>	<i>een-tee hai-kui</i>
sunset (sundown/'the sun goes down behind the horizon')	
<i>intiq llusqsinan</i>	<i>een-tekh llok-see-nahn</i>
east ('where the sun comes up')	
<i>intiq chinkanan</i>	<i>een-tekh cheen-kah-nahn</i>
west ('where the sun disappears')	

DATES

What's the date today?

ee-mah pah-chab-tahkh koo-nahn?

It's 18 October.

*choon-kah poo-sahkh-nee-yokh**ook-too-ree kee-lyahn***Present**

now

koo-nahn

today

koo-nahn p'oon-chai

tonight

ch'ee-see-mahn

this ...

koo-nahn ...

morning

too-tah-mahn-tahn

afternoon

*een-tee teek-sui-pee;**tai-ree-mahn*

night

too-tah

week

see-mah-nah

month

kee-lyah

year

*wah-tah***Past**

yesterday

kai-nah p'oon-chai

day before

kai-nee-m-pah

yesterday

p'oon-chai

yesterday —

kai-nah ...

morning

too-tah-mahn-tahn

afternoon

een-tee

evening

t'ee-k-sui-pee/ ch'ee-see

last ...

kai-nah ...

night

too-tah

week

see-mah-nah

month

kee-lyah

year

wah-tah

since (May)

*(mah-yoo kee-lyah)-**mahn-tah***PACHAKUNA***¿Ima pachataq kunan?**Chunka pusaqniyuq
uktuwri killan.***Kunan Pacha***kunan**kunan p'unchay**ch'isiman**kunan ...**tutamantan**inti t'iksuypi;**tayriman**tuta**simana**killa**wata***Qayna Pacha***qayna p'unchay**qaynimpa**p'unchay**qayna ...**tutamantan**inti**t'iksuypi/ch'isi**qayna ...**tuta**simana**killa**wata**(mayu killa)-**manta***Future**

tomorrow ...

morning

afternoon

evening

day after

tomorrow

next ...

week

month

year

in (five) minutes

(pees-kah) mee-noo-too-mahn-tah

until (June)

*(hoo-nee-yoo kee-lyah)-kah-mah**pah-kah-reen ...**too-tah-mahn-tahn**een-tee teek-sui-pee;**tai-ree-mahn**ch'ee-see**meen-ch-hah**k'ah-yahl/bah-wah ...**see-mah-nah**kee-lyah**wah-tah***Hawa Pacha***paqarin ...**tutamantan**inti t'iksuypi;**tayriman**ch'isi**minchha**q'ayalhawa ...**simana**killa**wata**(pisqa) minutumanta**(huniyu killa)-kama***DURING THE DAY**

afternoon

een-tee t'ee-k-sui; tai-ree

dawn

*een-tee se-kail**lyokh-see*

day

p'oon-chail/p'oon-chow

early

too-tah-lyah-mahn-tah

evening

ch'ee-seen

lunchtime

mee-k-hui oo-rah

midday

chow-pee p'oon-chai

midnight

chow-pee too-tah

morning

too-tah-mahn-tahn

night

too-tah

noon

*chow-pee p'oon-chai***P'UNCHAYPI***inti t'iksuy; tayri**inti siqay/**lluqsiy**p'unchay/p'unchaw**tutallamanta**ch'isin**mikhuy ura**chawpi p'unchay**chawpi tuta**tutamantan**tuta**chawpi p'unchay*

FESTIVALS & NATIONAL HOLIDAYS RAYMIKUNAPAS HATUN P'UNCHAYKUNAPAS

The Andean countries are predominantly Catholic, and numerous holy days and ancient traditions fill the celebration calendar. Any religious event is also a social event, a reason to gather and celebrate.

Inti Raymi

een-tec rai-mee

The 'Festival of the Sun' honours the sun god, the highest of the Andean deities, and is a week-long celebration held during the winter solstice. The high point of the festival occurs in Sacsayhuamán, just outside of Cuzco. 24 June is the day of *Inti Raymi*, which marks the beginning of the sun's New Year. It was banned for centuries by the Catholic church, but continued to be held in secret.



Mamacha Kandilarya

*mah-mah-chah
kahn-dee-lah-ryah*

The Festival of the Virgin of the Candelaria. She is the patron saint of both Bolivia and Peru and is known throughout South America as a worker of great miracles. Festivities in her honour – parades, music, dancing, food and drink, and an interesting mix of Andean and Catholic religious rituals – begin a week prior to 2 February. The colour and incomparable majesty of these events is a prelude to Carnival.

Karnawal

kahr-nah-wahl

Carnival is celebrated throughout South America, but takes on a uniquely Andean flavour in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, where each region has its own special traditions. The week-long celebrations take place the week before Ash Wednesday on the Catholic calendar. Everyone lives it up before the fasting and sacrifice of Lent.

Día de Todos los Santos

dee-ah de to-dos los sah-n-tos

Día de los Muertos

dee-ah de los muer-tos

All Saints' Day on 1 November and All Souls' Day, the next day, are more than a simple observance honouring the saints and departed family members – they have become enmeshed with Andean beliefs and practices for honouring the dead. After attending Mass, community members prepare a feast, often served in the local cemetery so that departed family members can participate. There are always some favourite dishes – often lavishly decorated – of those who have passed away.

Nawida P'unchay

nah-wee-dah p'oon-chai

Midnight Mass and street celebrations with music, dancing, food and drinks on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day are common. You'll see the nativity scene everywhere in homes and churches. In less Christian areas, Christmas may be celebrated as a harvest festival.

Año Nuevo*ah-nyo nwe-vo*

New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are included in the general Christmas festivities. Regional traditions involve processions, gatherings and public dancing where everyone joins in. In some parts of Bolivia, the Christmas season celebrations last until the end of January.

Día de los Reyes Magos*dee-ah de los re-yes mah-gos*

Epiphany, or the Feast of the Three Kings, on 6 January, marks the end of the Christmas season. It's the day children traditionally receive their Christmas gifts.

**Fiestas Patrias***fyes-tahs pah-tryahs*

Every Latin American country celebrates the day it achieved independence from Spain. It's a time of parties and demonstrations of patriotism, people wave flags and sing national anthems during the colourful parades. Peru's Independence Day is 28 July, Bolivia's 6 August and Ecuador's 10 August.

Día del Santo Patrón*dee-ah del sah-n-to pah-tron*

National, regional and local patron saints' days vary according to the saint being honoured. The festivities may be one to several days in length, and generally include music and dancing, as well as special Masses and services. They are as much a social event and party as a dedicated religious observance – saints' day celebrations are a treat not to be missed.

Aniversario de Fundación*ah-nee-ver-sah-ryo de
foon-dah-syon*

Many cities, towns and villages celebrate the anniversary of their founding. Since these are secular celebrations, there may or may not be a special Mass offered, but there'll always be typical Andean festivities.

CHRISTENINGS & WEDDINGS**ULIYAYKUNAPAS
KASARAKUYKUNAPAS**

Given the wide variety of traditions, weddings can be performed and celebrated in very different ways. Christenings, on the other hand, are fairly uniform due to the influence of Catholicism. They're an all-day affair, accompanied by a feast put on by the godparents. As with other celebrations, there is much singing and dancing, eating and drinking.

Congratulations!

*koo-see-kous-pah**¡Kusikuspa**kow-sah-koon-kee-chees!**kawsakunkichis!*

To the bride and groom!

*kah-sah-rahkh-koo-nah**¡Kasaraqkuna**how-kah-lyah kow-sah-choon-koo!**hawkalla kawsachunku!*

baptism

*oo-lee-yool/wow-tee-soo**uliyu/wawtisu*

to baptise/

*oo-lee-yail/oo-noo-chail**uliyay/unuchay/*

christen

*wow-tee-sai**wawtisay*

to celebrate

*k'o-choo-ree-cheel**q'uchurichiy/**fees-tee-hai**phistihay*

to celebrate

*fees-tah-kui**phistakuy*

(a birthday)

festival

*rai-mee**raymi*

gift

*ree-koo-chee-kui**rikuchikuy*

goddaughter

*ai-hah-rah**ayhara*

godfather

*pah-ree-noo**parinu*

godmother

*mah-ree-nah**marina*

godparent

*mahr-k'ah-ke**marq'agi*

godson

*ai-hah-roo**ayharu*

holiday

*hah-toon fees-tah**hatun phista*

party

*fees-tah**phista*

wedding

*kahk-sah-rah-kui**kasarakuy*

wedding

*kah-sah-rahkh-koo-nah-pahkh**kasaraqkunapaq*

present

*ree-koo-chee-kui**rikuchikuy*

TOASTS & CONDOLENCES

Bon appetit!

mees-k'ee-lyah-tab-nyah
mee-k-hoo-kui!

Bon voyage!

ah-lyeen-lyah-nyah poo-ree-kui!

Cheers!

ook-yai-koo-soon!

Good luck!

ah-lyeen sah-mee-yokh kai!

Hope it goes well!

ee-chah-pahs roo-wahs-kai-kee
ah-lyeen kah-mahn!

What bad luck!

ee-mah k-ben-chah!

Never mind!

mah-nah ee-mah-nahn-pahs-choo!

Get well soon!

oos-k-bai-lyah ah-lyeen-yah-yai!

I'm very sorry.

ahn-chah-tahn lyah-kee-pai-kee

My deepest sympathy.

seen-chee-tahn lyah-kee-pai-kee

ANQUSAYKUNAPAS
LLAKIPAYKUNAPAS;Misk'illataña
mikhukuy!

;Allinllaña purikuy!

;Ukyaykusun!

;Allin samiyuq kay!

;Ichapas ruwasqayki
allin kanman!

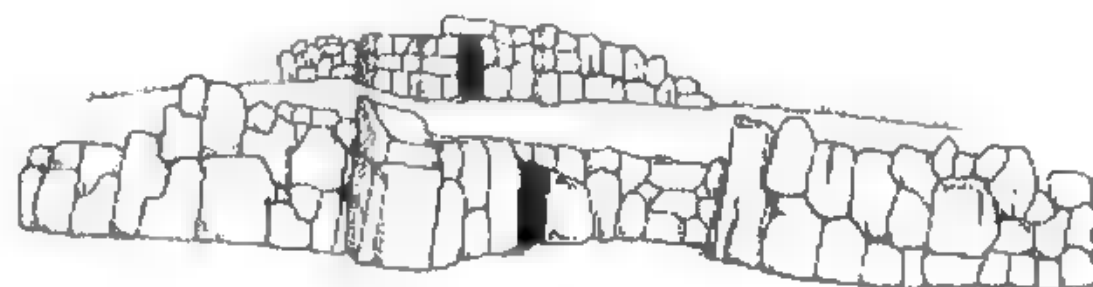
;Ima qhincha!

;Mana imananpaschu!

;Usqhaylla allinyayay!

Anchatan llakipayki.

Sinchitan llakipayki.



NUMBERS & AMOUNTS

The numbers from zero to 10 each have their own name. These 'basic' numbers are also used to form the numbers from 11 to 19, which are expressed as '10 with one' through to '10 with nine'. The suffix *-yuq*, *-yokh*, 'with', is added to the end of units, not to the tens. Forming the tens is easy too: 20 is 'two tens', 30 is 'three tens', and so on. Remember that when a number ends in a consonant, the suffix *-ni* needs to be added before the suffix *-yuq*. For example, the number 11 is formed by joining *huq* for 'one' and *chunka* for '10' – *chunka huqniyuq*, *choon-kah hokh-nee-yokh*.

To count from 100 onwards, you use the same system as for the numbers one to 100. Thus the number 2002 would be *iskay waranqa iskayniyuq*, *ees-kai wah-rahn-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh* (lit: two thousand two-with).

CARDINAL NUMBERS

IMAKAQ YUPAKUNA

0	<i>ch'oo-sahlch</i>	<i>ch'usaq</i>
1	<i>hokh</i>	<i>huq</i>
2	<i>ees-kai</i>	<i>iskay</i>
3	<i>keen-sah</i>	<i>kinsa</i>
4	<i>tab-wah</i>	<i>tawa</i>
5	<i>pees-kah</i>	<i>pisqa</i>
6	<i>sokh-tah</i>	<i>suqta</i>
7	<i>kahn-chees</i>	<i>qanchis</i>
8	<i>poo-sakh</i>	<i>pusaq</i>
9	<i>ees-kon</i>	<i>isqun</i>
10	<i>choon-kah</i>	<i>chunka</i>
11	<i>choon-kah hokh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka huqniyuq</i>
12	<i>choon-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka iskayniyuq</i>

13	<i>choon-kah keen-sah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka kinsayug</i>
14	<i>choon-kah tab-wah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka tawayug</i>
15	<i>choon-kah pees-kah-yokh</i>	<i>chunka pisqayug</i>
16	<i>choon-kah sokh-tab-yokh</i>	<i>chunka suqtayug</i>
17	<i>choon-kah</i> <i>kahn-chees-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka</i> <i>qanchisniyug</i>
18	<i>choon-kah</i> <i>poo-sahkh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka</i> <i>pusaqniyug</i>
19	<i>choon-kah</i> <i>ees-kon-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka</i> <i>isqunniyug</i>
20	<i>ees-kay choon-kah</i>	<i>iskay chunka</i>
21	<i>ees-kay choon-kah</i> <i>hokh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>iskay chunka</i> <i>hugniyug</i>
22	<i>ees-kay choon-kah</i> <i>ees-kai-nee-yokh</i>	<i>iskay chunka</i> <i>iskayniyug</i>
30	<i>keen-sah choon-kah</i>	<i>kinsa chunka</i>
40	<i>tab-wah choon-kah</i>	<i>tawa chunka</i>
50	<i>pees-kah choon-kah</i>	<i>pisqa chunka</i>
60	<i>sokh-tab choon-kah</i>	<i>suqta chunka</i>
70	<i>kahn-chees choon-kah</i>	<i>qanchis chunka</i>
80	<i>poo-sakh choon-kah</i>	<i>pusaq chunka</i>
90	<i>ees-kon choon-kah</i>	<i>isqun chunka</i>
100	<i>pah-chabkh</i>	<i>pachak</i>
1000	<i>wah-rabn-kah</i>	<i>waranqa</i>
1,000,000	<i>hoo-noo</i>	<i>hunu</i>

ORDINAL NUMBERS

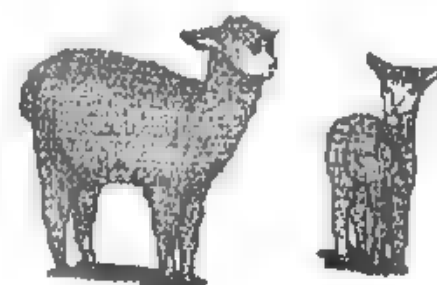
To form ordinal numbers, add either *niqin*, *nye-ken*, meaning 'order' or *kaq*, *kahkh*, meaning 'that which is' to the cardinal number; these endings can be used interchangeably. Note that '1st' is an exception:

1st	<i>nyow-pahkh kahkh</i>	<i>niawpaq kaq</i>
2nd	<i>ees-kai kahkh</i>	<i>iskay kaq</i>
3rd	<i>keen-sah kahkh</i>	<i>kinsa kaq</i>

ÑIQI YUPAKUNA

FRACTIONS

1/2	<i>ees-kai tab-k'ah</i>
1/3	<i>keen-sah tab-k'ah</i>
1/4	<i>tab-wah tab-k'ah</i>
3/4	<i>keen-sah tab-wah tab-k'ah</i>



P'AKIKUNA

<i>iskay taq'a</i>
<i>kinsa taq'a</i>
<i>tawa taq'a</i>
<i>kinsa tawa taq'a</i>

AMOUNTS

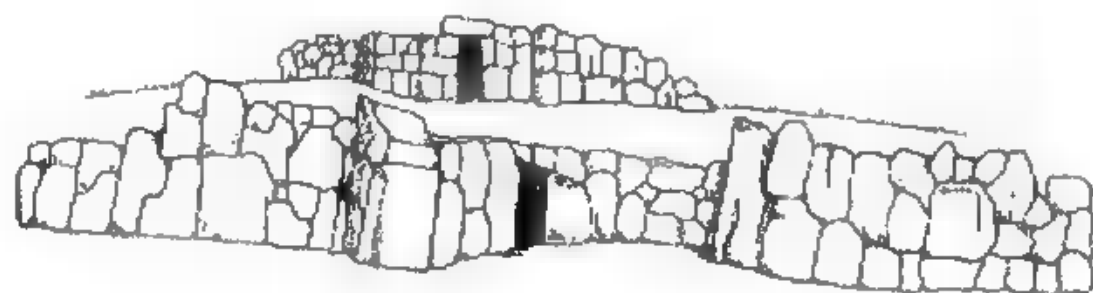
How many/much?	<i>buti-k'ah?</i>
I need ...	<i>...-tah moo-mab-nee</i>
all	<i>lyab-pahn/too-kui/lyoo</i>
(just) a little	<i>abs-lyah/pee-seel</i> <i>chee-kah-lyah</i>
some/a few	<i>wah-kee-lyah/</i> <i>pee-seel abs-lyah</i>
enough	<i>chai-lyab</i>
few	<i>abs-lyah;</i> <i>ahs pee-see-lyah;</i> <i>chee-kahn; toom-pah</i>
less	<i>pee-see</i>
many/much/	<i>ahs-k-hah; yoo-pah;</i>
a lot	<i>mai chee-kahn;</i> <i>mai-too-kui</i> <i>ahs-tab-wahn</i>
more	<i>mab-nah ee-mab-pahs</i>
none/nothing	<i>hokh koot-ee</i>
once	<i>lyab-sahkh</i>
plenty	<i>toom-pah/abs-lyah</i>
some	<i>abs-k-hah/seen-cheel</i>
too many/much	<i>mai-too-kui/lyab-sahkh</i>

HAYK'AKAKUNA

<i>¿Hayk'a?</i>
<i>...-ta munani.</i>
<i>llapan/tukuy/lliw</i>
<i>aslla/pisil</i>
<i>chikalla</i>
<i>wakillan/</i>
<i>pisil/aslla</i>
<i>chaylla</i>
<i>aslla;</i>
<i>as pisilla;</i>
<i>chikan; tumpa</i>
<i>pisi</i>
<i>askha; yupa;</i>
<i>may chikan;</i>
<i>maytukuy</i>
<i>astawan</i>
<i>mana imapas</i>
<i>hug kuri</i>
<i>llasaq</i>
<i>tumpa/aslla</i>
<i>askha/sinchil</i>
<i>maytukuy/llasaq</i>

JUST GIVE ME

■ bottle a dozen	hokh woo-tee-lyah choon-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh- neen-teen; hokh doo-see-nah meed-yoo-kee-loo meed-yah doo-see-nah wah-rah-n-kah ahkh-noo hahp-h-t'ai pot-koi pah-chahkh-ahkh-noo hokh pah-kee-tee ees-kai-nee-teen ahkh-noo ko-too/row-k-hah/ moon-toon/tow-kah	huq wutilla chunka iskayniyuq- nintin; huq dusina midyu kitu midya dusina waranqa-agnu hapht'ay putqay pachak-agnu huq pakiti iskaynintin agnu qutu/rawkha/ muntun/tawqa
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EMERGENCIES

In rural and remote areas, Quechua could be vital.

Fire!	nee-nah roo-p-hah-shahn!	¡Nina ruphashan!
Go away!	ree-pui!	¡Ripuy!
	lyakh-see kai-mahn-tah!	¡Lluqsiy kaymanta!
Help!	yah-nah-pah-wai!	¡Yanapaway!
Stop!	sah-yai!	¡Sayay!
Thief!	soo-wah!	¡Suwa!
Watch out!	pahkh-tah-tahkh!/ ah-chah-chow!	¡Paqtataq!/ ¡Achacháw!

It's an emergency.

seen-chee os-k-hai-pahkh-mee;
nee-shoo pree-see-sahkh-mee

Sinchi usqhaypaqmi;
Nishu prisisaqmi.

Could you help us please?

ah-lyee-choo yah-nah-pah-
wahn-kee-koo-mahn-choo?

¿Allichu yanapa-
wankikumanchu?

Could I please use the telephone?

ah-lyee-choo tee-lee-foo-noo-wahn
ree-mai-kui-mahn-choo?

¿Allichu tiliphuntawan
rimaykuymanchu?

I'm lost.

cheen-kahs-kahn kah-shah-nee;
cheen-kahs-kahn poo-ree-shah-nee

Chinkasqan kashani;
Chinkasqan purishani.

Where are the toilets?

mai-pee-tahkh hees-p'ah-koo-nah
kah-shahn?; mai-pee-tahkh
hees-p'ah-kui-mahn?

¿Maypitaq hisp'akuna
kashan?; ¿Maypitaq
hisp'akuyman?

Call a doctor/healer!

mee-dee-koo-tah/hahm-pekhtah
wahkh-yah-mui!

¡Midikutal Hampiqta
wagyanuy!

I'm ill.

on-ko-kahn kah-shah-nee

Unqusqan kashani.

My friend is ill.

rek-see-nah-kokh-mah-see-mee
on-ko-shahn

Riqsinakuqmasiymi
unqushan.

POLICE

Call the police!

wahr-dee-yah-tah wahkh-yah-mui!

Where's the police station?

mai-pee-tahkh koo-mee-sah-ree-yah
kah-shahn?

I've been robbed.

soo-wah-chee-koo-roo-neen

My ... was/
were stolen.

...-ee-tahn soo-wah

ah-pah-koon

I've lost

...-ee-tahn

my ...

cheen-kah-chee-roo-nee

backpack

ke-pee

bags

mah-lee-tai-koo-nah-tahn

handbag

wah-yah-kah/ch'os-pah

money

kol-ke

papers

doo-koo-meen-tui-

koo-nah-tahn

wallet

kol-ke choo-rah-nah!

wee-lyee-tee-rah

(not) guilty

(mah-nah) hoo-chah-yokh

police officer

tai-tah wahr-dee-yah

police station

koo-mee-sah-ree-yah

rape

ahl-ko-chai

robbery/theft

soo-wah-kui

WARDIYA

; Wardiyata waqyamuy!

; Maypitaq kumisariya
kashan?

Suwachikurqunin.

...-yan suwa

apakun.

...-yan

chinkachirquni.

qipi

malitaykunatan

wayaqalch'uspa

qulqi

dukumintuy-

kunatan

qulqi churanal

willitira

(mana) huchayug

tayta wardiya

kumisariya

alquchay

suwakuy

A

to be able

ah-tee

above

hah-wah-pee

abroad

kah-roo lyahkh-tah

to accept

ui-nee

accident

ahkh-see-deen-tee

accommodation

kar-pah-chah-nah

ache

nah-nai

across (from)

cheem-pah-pee

adult

wee-nyai heon-t'ahs-kah •

kaly-pah-yokh

advice

yoo-yai koy

to advise (inform)

wee-lyai

to advise (counsel)

yoo-yai-chai

aeroplane

ah-wee-yoon

to be afraid

mah-n-chah-kui

afterwards

chai-mahn-tah-kah

again

hokh-mahn-tah

against

koon-trah

ago (a while ago)

hokh-rah-too-nyah

to agree to

oo-yah-kui

ahead

nyow-pahkh

air

wai-rah

alcohol

wahkh-too

all

lyah-pah

to allow

sah-ke-lyai

almost

yah-kah

alone

sah-pah

already

-nyah

also (interchangeable)

-pees = -pahs

although

chai-pahs

always

pah-sahkh koo-tee-lyah

among

oo-k-hoo-pee

ancient

nyow-pah

angry

p-hee-nyah

another

hokh

to answer

koo-tee-chee

anything

ee-mah-lyah-pahs

to argue

choo-rah-nah-kui

to arrive

chai-yai

to ask (a question)

tah-pui

to ask (for something)

mah-nyah-kui

awful

mah-p'ah

atiy

howanpi

karu llaqa

uyniy

aksidinti

qurpachana

nanay

chimpapi

winay hunt'asqa •

kallpayug

yuyay quy

willay

yuyaychay

awiyun

manchakuy

chaymantaga

hugamanta

kuntra

hug ratuño

uyakuy

ñawpaq

wayro

waqlu

llapa

saqillay

yaga

sapa

-ña

-pis = -pas

chaypas

pasaq kutilla

ukhupi

ñawpa

phina

hug

kutichiy

imallapas

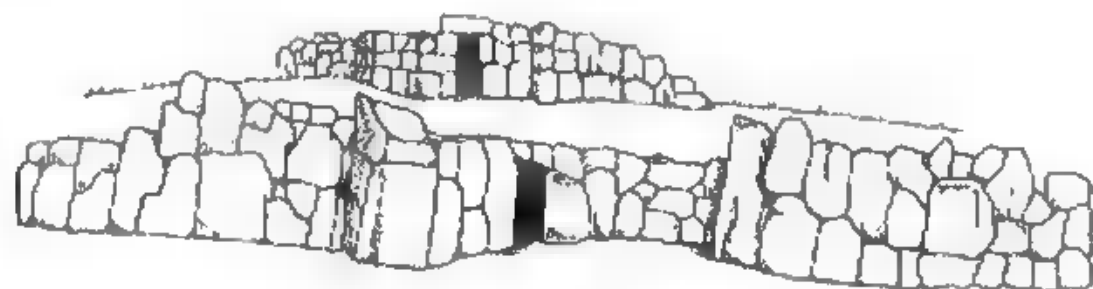
churanakuy

chayay

lapuy

mañakuy

map'a



B

B

baby (human)
 baby (animal)
 babysitter
 backpack
 bad
 bag (large)
 bag (small)
 baggage
 ball
 band (music)
 bank (shore)
 baptism
 to barter
 basket
 to bathe
 bathroom
 to be
 to bear (put up with)
 bear (animal)
 beautiful
 bed
 bedroom
 before (time)
 to begin
 behind
 to believe (religious)
 below
 beside
 besides (furthermore)
 better
 bicycle
 big
 bigger
 birthday
 to bite (any creature)
 to bite (of an insect)
 to bite (of a dog; chew off something)
 blanket
 to bleed
 blind (adj.)
 blood
 to bloom/blossom
 blue (of eyes only)

wafu-wah
 aa-nyah
 wah-wah k-hafu-wahkh
 k'ee-pee
 moh-nah ah-lyeen
 wah-yah-kah
 ch'oo-pah
 mah-lee-tah
 pee-toe-tah
 koo-see-tui
 kah-toe
 oo-lee-yai
 ch-hah-lai
 kah-nahs-tah
 ah-mah-kui
 bah-nyoo
 kai
 ah-tee-pai
 oo-koo-koo
 soo-malikh
 poo-nyoo-nah
 poo-nyoo-nah kwah-toe
 nyow-pahkh-tah
 kah-tyah-ree
 k-ho-pah
 ee-noc • ee-nyee
 oo-rai
 wahkh-tahn-pee
 hoo-nahs-pah
 ah-wah ah-lyeen
 wee-seo-koe-lee-tah
 hah-toon
 ah-wah hah-toon
 wah-tah hoon-t'ai
 kah-neo
 k'oo-tui
 k-hah-chui
 kah-tah • choo-see
 yah-wah-chai
 nyow-sah
 yah-wah
 see-sai
 k-ha-see

wawa
 uña
 wawa qhawag
 q'ipi
 mana allin
 wayaga
 ch'uspa
 malito
 piluta
 kusituy
 kantu
 uliyoy
 chhalay
 kanasta
 amakuy
 bañu
 kay
 atipay
 ukuku
 sumaq
 puñuna
 puñuna kwatu
 hawpaqa
 qallariy
 qhipa
 iniy • iniy
 uray
 waqtanpi
 hinaspa
 aswan allin
 wisikita
 hatun
 aswan hatun
 wata hunt'ay
 kaniy
 k'utuy
 khachuy
 qata • chusi
 yawarchay
 hawso
 yawar
 sisay
 qhusi

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

boat
 body
 book
 border
 bored/boring
 to borrow
 both
 to bother
 bottle
 bottle opener
 bottom (body)
 boy
 boyfriend
 bread
 to break
 breakfast

breasts
 to breathe
 bridge
 to bring
 broken
 to build
 building
 bull
 bullfighting
 burn
 to burn
 busy (employed)
 busy (no free time)
 but
 butter
 to buy

C

cabbage
 calf
 to call (by shouting)
 to call (to name)
 can (to be able)
 can (of food)
 can opener
 candles
 capital city

wahin-poo
 ai-chah koor-koo
 lyoo-roo
 sai-wah
 ah-meas-kah
 mah-nui-pee mah-nyai
 oes-kai-neen
 ch'ekh-mee
 woo-tee-lyah
 woo-tee-lyah kee-chah-nah
 see-kee
 e-ke
 yah-nah
 t'ahn-tah
 p'ah-kee
 too-tah-mah-tah
 moo-k-hoa-nah
 nyoo-nyoo
 sah-mah-ree
 chah-kah
 ah-pah-mui
 p'ah-kees-kah
 per-kah-chai
 hah-toon wah-see
 too-roo
 too-roo pookh-lyai
 soo-p-hai
 roo-p-hah-chae
 roo-wah-nah-yokh
 mah-nah kah-sekh
 ee-chah-kah
 mah-tee-kee-lyah
 ratin-tee

koo-loes
 oo-nyah
 wahkh-yai
 soo-tee-chai
 ah-tee
 lah-tah
 lah-tah kee-chah-nah
 bee-luh-koo-nah
 oo-mah lyahkh-tah

wampu
 aycha kurku
 liwru
 saywa
 amisqa
 manuypi mañay
 iskaynin
 ch'iqimiy
 wutilla
 wutilla kichana
 siki
 irqi
 yana
 t'anta
 p'akiy
 tutamanta mukhuna

ñuñu
 samariy
 chaka
 apamuy
 p'akisqa
 pirqachay
 hatun wasi
 turu
 turu pukllay
 ruqhay
 ruqhachiy
 ruwanayuy
 mana qasiq
 ichaqa
 mantikilla
 rantiy

kulis
 uña
 waqyay
 sutichay
 atiy
 lato
 lato kichana
 bilakuna
 uma floqta

C

D I C T I O N A R Y

C

car	<i>kah-roo</i>
care	<i>k-hah-wai</i>
to carry (on the back)	<i>k'e-pee</i>
cassette	<i>kah-see-toe</i>
Catholic	<i>kah-tao-tee-koo</i>
cave	<i>mah-ch'ai</i>
to celebrate	<i>k'ao-choo-kui</i>
cemetary	<i>ah-yah p'ahm-pah-nah</i>
ceramic	<i>k'ohkh-rah</i>
chair	<i>toe-yah-nah</i>
to change (become different)	<i>hakh-neo-rah-yai</i>
to change (exchange)	<i>kahm-bee-yai</i>
to cheer	<i>k'o-tui</i>
cheese	<i>kee-soo</i>
chest	<i>k-hahs-ko</i>
chewing gum	<i>cheek-lea</i>
chicha (maize beer)	<i>ah-hah • ah-k-hah</i>
chicha bar	<i>ah-hah-wah-see</i>
chicken	<i>wahly-pah</i>
child	<i>wah-wah</i>
chocolate	<i>mees-k'ee • choo-koo-lah-tee</i>
to choose	<i>ahkh-lyai</i>
church	<i>een-tee-sah</i>
cigarette	<i>see-yah-roo</i>
cinema	<i>see-neo</i>
city	<i>lyahkh-tah</i>
clean (of objects)	<i>lui-toa</i>
clean (of water)	<i>ch'oo-yah</i>
to clean	<i>pee-chai</i>
cliff	<i>kah-kah</i>
to climb	<i>wee-chai</i>
clock	<i>ree-lookh</i>
to close	<i>wees-k'ai</i>
close (near)	<i>sees-pah</i>
clothes	<i>p'ah-chah</i>
coat	<i>sah-koo</i>
coast	<i>koos-tah</i>
to collect	<i>pah-lyai</i>
colour	<i>lyeem-pee</i>
to come	<i>hah-mui</i>
comedian	<i>ah-see-chee-kokh</i>
to comfort	<i>kahly-pah-chah-ree</i>
to communicate	<i>wee-lyai</i>
community	<i>ai-lyoo</i>

<i>karru</i>
<i>qhaway</i>
<i>q'ipiy</i>
<i>kasili</i>
<i>katuliku</i>
<i>mach'ay</i>
<i>q'uchukuy</i>
<i>aya p'ampana</i>
<i>k'akra</i>
<i>tiyana</i>
<i>hugnirayay</i>
<i>kambiyay</i>
<i>q'utuy</i>
<i>kisu</i>
<i>qhasqu</i>
<i>chikli</i>
<i>aha • aqha</i>
<i>ahawasi</i>
<i>wallpa</i>
<i>wawa</i>
<i>misk'i • chukulati</i>
<i>akllay</i>
<i>intisa</i>
<i>siyacu</i>
<i>sini</i>
<i>llaqta</i>
<i>tuylu</i>
<i>ch'uya</i>
<i>pichay</i>
<i>qaga</i>
<i>wichay</i>
<i>riluh</i>
<i>wisq'ay</i>
<i>sispa</i>
<i>p'acha</i>
<i>saku</i>
<i>kusta</i>
<i>pollay</i>
<i>llimpi</i>
<i>hamuy</i>
<i>asichikuq</i>
<i>kallpachariy</i>
<i>willay</i>
<i>ayllu</i>

community leader
constipation
to cook
corn
corn on the cob
corner (outside)
corner (inside)
to cost
country (nation)
countryside
cough
to cough
to count
courtyard
cow
crazy
to cross
cross (angry)
crowd
to cry
cup
cup (Incas ceremonial)
to cure
to cut

<i>hah-mow-t'ah</i>
<i>k'ees-kae</i>
<i>wai-k'ui</i>
<i>sah-rah</i>
<i>chakh-lyo</i>
<i>k'oo-choo</i>
<i>hoo-k'eo</i>
<i>kwees-tai</i>
<i>lyahkh-tah</i>
<i>pahm-pah</i>
<i>ch'oo-hoo • oo-hoo</i>
<i>oo-hui</i>
<i>yoo-pai</i>
<i>kahn-chah</i>
<i>wah-kah</i>
<i>wah-k'ah</i>
<i>cheem-pai</i>
<i>p-hee-nyahs-kah</i>
<i>tahn-tah</i>
<i>wah-kai</i>
<i>sui-k'oo</i>
<i>ke-roo</i>
<i>hahn-pee</i>
<i>koo-chui</i>

<i>hamawi'a</i>
<i>k'iski</i>
<i>wayk'uy</i>
<i>sara</i>
<i>chuqllu</i>
<i>k'uchu</i>
<i>huk'i</i>
<i>kwistay</i>
<i>llaqta</i>
<i>pampa</i>
<i>ch'uhu • uhu</i>
<i>uhuy</i>
<i>yupay</i>
<i>kancha</i>
<i>waka</i>
<i>waq'a</i>
<i>chimpiy</i>
<i>phinasa</i>
<i>tanta</i>
<i>wagay</i>
<i>suyk'u</i>
<i>qiru</i>
<i>hampi'y</i>
<i>kuchuy</i>

D

daily
damp
dance
to dance
danger
dark (night)
to get dark
date of birth
dawn
day
dead
deaf
to decide
deep
delay
to delay
delicious
dentist
to deny

<i>sah-pah p'oon-chai</i>
<i>ha-k'a</i>
<i>too-sui</i>
<i>too-sui</i>
<i>mahn-chai</i>
<i>too-tah</i>
<i>too-tah-yai</i>
<i>wah-tah hoan-t'ai</i>
<i>ee-lyah-ree • rahn-k-hee</i>
<i>p'oon-chai</i>
<i>wah-nyoos-kah</i>
<i>oo-pah</i>
<i>kah-mah-ree-kui</i>
<i>oo-k-hoo</i>
<i>oo-nai</i>
<i>oo-nai</i>
<i>mees-k'ee</i>
<i>kee-roo see-k'ekh</i>
<i>mah-nahn nee</i>

<i>sapa p'unchay</i>
<i>huq'u</i>
<i>tusuy</i>
<i>tusuy</i>
<i>manchay</i>
<i>tula</i>
<i>tulayoy</i>
<i>wato hunt'ay</i>
<i>illariy • rankhi</i>
<i>p'unchay</i>
<i>wahusqa</i>
<i>upa</i>
<i>kamanikuy</i>
<i>ukhu</i>
<i>unay</i>
<i>unay</i>
<i>misk'i</i>
<i>kiru sik'iq</i>
<i>manan niy</i>

D

D

to depart
descendent
desert
to detour
diarrhoea
to have diarrhoea
to die
different
difficult
to direct
dirty
to disturb
dizzy
to do/make
doctor
done
door
to draw
dream/to dream
dress
to dress (oneself)
to dress (someone else)
drink/to drink
drug
drugstore
drum (small)
drum (large)
drunk
to get drunk
dry

E

each
early morning
early afternoon
to earn (money)
earth (soil)
the Earth
earth goddess
(Mother Earth)
earthquake
east
easy

lyokh-saa
k-he-pah wee-nyai
ah-ko pahni-pah
wahkh-lyee
k'e-chah
k'e-chai
wah-nyui
hokh-nee-rahkh
sah-sah
yah-chah-chee
k-hah-kah
tah-koo-ree
oo-mah moo-yoos-kah
roo-wai
dookh-toor
roo-wahs-kah
poon-koo
se-k'en-chai
mas-k-hoy
p'ah-chah
p'ah-chah-lyee-kui
p'ah-chah-lyee-chee
ookh-yai
hahm-pee
hahm-pee-yokh wah-see
teen-yah
wahm-kahr
mah-chahkh
mah-chai
ch'ah-kee

sah-pah
too-tah-lyah-mahn-tah
ah-lyeen-pee-rahkh
tah-ree
aly-pah
kay pah-chah
pah-chah-mah-mah

pah-chah koo-yui
een-tee lyokh-see-mui
fah-seel

lluqsiy
qhipa wiñay
aqv pampo
waqlli
q'icha
q'ichay
wañuy
huqnirag
sasa
yachachiy
kharka
takuriy
uma muyusqa
ruway
duktur
ruwasqa
punku
siq'inchay
musqhuy
p'acha
p'achallikuy
p'achallichiy
ukyay
hampi
hampiyuq wasi
tinya
wankar
machaqa
mochay
ch'aki

sapa
tutallamanta
allinpiraq
tariy
allpa
kay pacho
Pachamama

pacha kuyuy
inti llusqimuy
phasil

to eat
to educate
education
eggs
to elect
electric light
to embarrass
embarrassed
empire
empty
end
English
to enjoy oneself
enough
to enter
to entertain
every
everyone
everything
everywhere
exact[ly]
to exchange (products)
to exhibit
to exist
to expect
expensive
to explain

ntee-k-hui
yuh-choh-chee
yah-chai
roon-loo
ahk-lyai
loos
p'en-kah-kui
p'en-kahs-kah
tah-wahn-teen-soo-yoo
ch'oo-sahkh
too-kui
een-tees
oo-sah-chee-kui
chai-lyah-nyah
hai-kui
k'a-too-ree-chee
lyoo
lyoo-reen-koo
lyah-pah
mai-pee-pahs
k'ah-pahkh
ch-hah-lai
ree-koo-ree-chee
kai
soo-yai
ahn-chah chah-nee-yokh
yah-chah-chee

F

to fall
family
famous
far
farm
farmer
farmyard
fast (movement)
fast (passage of time)
fat (grease)
fault
lava beans
fear
to feed

oor-mai
fah-mee-lyah
rekh-sees-kah
kah-roo
chahkh-rah
chahkh-rah roo-nah
kahn-chah
p-hah-wai-lyah
rah-too-lyah
wee-rah
hoo-chah
hah-wahs
mahn-chah-kui
kah-rai

mikhuy
yachachiy
yachay
runtu
aklloy
lus
p'inqakuy
p'inqasqa
tawantinsuyu
ch'usaq
tukuy
inlis
usachikuy
chayllaño
hoykuy
q'uturichiy
lliv
lliwinku
llapa
maypipas
k'apak
chhalay
rikurichiy
kay
suyay
ancha chaniyuq
yachachiy

urmay
phanilla
nqsisqa
karu
chakra
chakra runa
kancha
phawaylla
ratulla
wira
hucha
hawas
manchakuy
qaray

F

to feel (sentiments)	lyahkh-lyai
to feel (touch)	lyah-mee
fence	ken-chah
festival	rai-mee
to fetch	poo-sah-mui
fever	roo-p-hah
few	pee-see
fiancé/fiancée	oor-pee
field (cultivated)	chahkh-rah
fight/to fight	ow-kah-nah-kui
to fill	hoon-t'ai
to find (something lost)	tah-ree
to finish	too-kui
fire	nee-nah
first	nyaw-pahkh
flashlight	k'ahn-chah-nah
flat (adj)	p'uhl-tah
flat place	pahm-pah
flea	pee-kee
flower	t'ee-kah
flour	hah-k'oo
to fly	p-hah-wai
fog	pah-chah p-hoo-yoo
to follow	kah-tee
food	mae-k-hoo-nah
foreigner	hah-wah roo-nah
forest	mahly-kee mahly-kee
forever	wee-nyai-pah-chah
to forget	kon-kai
to forgive	pahm-pah-chai
fort/fortress	poo-kah-rah
fortune teller	wah-tokh
free (of liberty)	kes-pee
free (no cost)	yahn-kahn
to freeze	kah-sai
friend	rekh-sea-nah-kakh-mah-see
from	mahn-tah

I'm from Cuzco:
kos-ko mahn-tah kah-nee

Qusqu-manta kani.

full (after a meal)	sahkh-sahs-kah	saksasqa
full (complete)	hoon-t'ah	hunf'a
to have fun	koo-see-kui	kusikuy
future	hah-mokh pah-chah	hamuq pacha

llakllay
llamiy
qincha
raymi
pusamuy
rupha
pisi
urpi
chakra
awqanakuy
hunf'ay
tariy
tukuy
nina
hawpaq
k'anchana
p'alta
pampa
piki
t'ika
hak'u
phaway
pacha phuyu
qatiy
mikhuna
hawa runa
mallki mallki
winaypocha
qunqay
pampachay
pukara
wat'uq
qispi
yanqan
qasay
riqsinakumasi
-manta

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

G

game	pookh-lyai	pukllay
garbage	k'o-pah	q'upa
garden (flower)	paw-kahr	pawqar
garden (fruit)	mooyah	muya
garlic	ah-hoos	ohus
gate	hai-koo-nah	haykuna
to gather	pah-lyai	pollay
genuine	che-kahkh	chiqaq
to get lost	cheen-kui	chinkay
gift	rea-koo-chee-kui	rikuchikuy
girl	see-pahs	sipos
girlfriend	yah-nah-sah	yanasa
to give	koy	quy
to give birth (humans)	wah-chah-kui	wachakuy
to give birth (animals)	wah-chai	wachay
glass	kes-pee	qispi
to go	rea	riy
to go away	ree-pui	ripuy

Get lost! Go away!
lyakh-seel ree-puit

iLluqsiy! iRipuy!

God	yah-yah	Yaya
gold	ko-ree	quri
good (adj)	ah-lyeen	allin

Good afternoon.
wee-nahs tahr-dees

Winas tardis.

Good evening/night.
wee-nahs noo-choas

Winas nuchis.

Good morning.
wee-noos dee-yahs

Winus diyas.

Goodbye.
teen-koo-nahn-chees-kah-mah

Tinkunanchiskama.

grass	k'ah-choo	q'achu
grave (tomb)	ah-yah sahn-k-hah	oya sankha
great (size)	hah-taon	hatun
great (quality)	koo-sah koo-sah	kusa kusa
to grow	wee-nyai	winay
gues	kor-pah	qurpa
guide (person)	nyahn-tah rek-see-chekh	hanta riqsichiq

G

D I C T I O N A R Y

H

H

hair (of body/animal)
hair (of head)
half
to halt (oneself)
to halt (someone else)
handbag
handsome
hand-woven
happy
hard (difficult)
to have
he
to heal
healer
health
to hear
to heat
heaven
heavy
to help

soo-p-hoo
chookh-chah
koos-kahn
sah-yai
sah-yah-chee
ch'oos-pah
soo-mahkh
mah-kee-wahn ah-wahs-kah
koo-see • koo-sees-kah
sah-sah
kui
pai
hahm-pee
hahm-pek
k-hah-lee kai
oo-yah-ree
soo-p-hai
hah-nahkh pah-chah
yah-sah
yah-nah-pai

suphu
chukcha
kuskan
sayay
sayachiy
ch'uspa
sumaq
makiwan owasqa
kusi • kusiqa
sasa
kay
pay
hampiy
hampi
qhali kay
uyariy
ruphay
hanaq pacho
llasa
yanapay

Help me!
yah-nah-pah-wail

!Yanapawáyl

herb
herbalist
here

ko-rah
ko-rah-wahn kahm-pek
kai-pee

qura
qurawan qampi
kaypi

Hey!
yowl

!Yowl

high
hike/to hike
hill
to hire
to hold
hole
holiday
home
honest

soo-nee
poo-ree
or-ko-chah
ahl-kee-lai
hah-p'ee
f'o-ko
p-hees-toh
wah-see ai-lyoo
soo-mahkh
kow-sai-nee-yakh
ah-nyah-kah
lah-chee-wah-nah
soo-yai

suni
puniy
urqucha
alkilay
hap'iy
f'uqu
phista
wasi ayltu
sumaq
kawsayniyuq
añaka
lachiwana
suyay

honey
honeycomb
hope

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

horrible
horse
to ride a horse
hospital
hat
to be hot (person)
house
how
how much
to hug
to hug each other
humankind
to be hungry
to hurt

mee-lyai
kah-wah-lyoo
sao-lyah-kui
hahm-pee-nah wah-see
roo-p-hah
roo-p-hah-tee
wah-see
ee-mai-nah
hai-k'ahn
mah-k'ah-lyee
mah-k'ah-lyee-nah-kui
roo-nah
yah-kai
nah-nui

millay
kawallu
sillakuy
hampina wasi
rupha
ruphary
wasi
imayna
hayk'on
mak'olliy
mak'alinakuy
runa
yarqay
nanay

I

ice
if
ill
to imitate
immediately
important
in
in a hurry
Inca
(to become) infected
(to become) inflamed
to inform
injury
inside
instructor
intelligent
to introduce (a person)
island
itch (sensation)

no-kah • nya-kah
ch-hoo-lyoon-koo
see-choos
on-kos-kah
kah-tee-chee-kui
koo-nah-lyahn
chah-nee-yakh
-pee
ah-poo-rats-kah
een-kah
ch'oo-pui
poo-kae
wee-lyai
k'ee-ree
oo-k-hoo-pee
yah-chah-cheh
yah-chah-nee-yakh
rah-see-chee
wah-f'ah
sekh-see

nuqa • ñuqa
chhullunku
sichus
unqusqa
qatichikuy
kunallan
chaniyuq
-pi
opurasqa
inka
ch'upuy
punkiy
willay
k'iri
ukhupi
yachochiq
yachayniyuq
nqsichiy
wat'a
siqsiy

J

jar
job
to join
joke
to joke
joker (comedian)

oor-poo
lyahn-k'ah-nah
hookh-lyah-kui
chahn-sah
chahn-sah-kui
ah-see-chee-koh

urpu
llank'ona
hukllakuy
chonso
chonsakuy
asichikuq

K

journey
juice
to jump
jungle

K

to keep
to keep something for
someone else

key
to kick
to kill
kind (nice)
kind (type)
to kiss
kitchen
knapsack
knife
to know (a fact)
to know (people or places)

L

lake
land
language
large
last
late
to be late
to laugh
lazy
leader
to lead
to learn
leather
to leave (go away)
to leave something
to be left over (in excess)
left (not right)
left-handed
to lend (durable items)
to lend (consumables/
money)
to lend a hand

kah-roo poo-reo
hee-lyee
p'ee-tai
yoon-kah

wah-kai-chai
choo-rah-pui

p'oo-tee • lyah-wae
hai-t'ai
wah-nyoo-chee
k-hoo-yah-kakh
reekh-ch'ahkh
moo-ch'ai
koo-see-nah
k'e-pea
koo-choo-nah
yah-chai
rekh-see

ko-chah
ahly-pah
ree-mai • see-mee
bah-toon
kai-nah
tai-ree
tai-ree-yai
ah-see
ke-lyah
kah-mah-chekh
poo-sai
yah-chai
kah-rah
lyakh-see
sah-kay
poo-chui
lyo-k'e
lyo-k'en-choo
mah-nyai
mah-nui

ai-nee

karu puriy
hilli
p'ilay
yunka

woqaychay
churapuy

p'uti • llawi
hay'ay
wahuchiy
khuyakuq
rikh'ag
muchi'ay
kusina
q'ipi
kuchuna
yachay
riqsiy

qucha
allpa
rimay • simi
hatun
qayna
fayri
fayriyay
asiy
qilla
kamachiq
pusay
yachay
qora
llugsiy
saqiy
puchuy
lluq'i
lluq'inchu
mañay
manuy

ayniy

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

letter
liar
to lie (be untruthful)
to lie down
life
light (in weight)
light (illumination)
to like
like (like this)
liquor
to listen
little (small)
a little bit
to live
to live in
lock

to lock
long (length)
to look/look after
to look for
to look like
loose
lost
a lot (quantity)
love/to love (affection)
love/to love (want/desire)
love/to love (intense)
to (be in) love
to (fall in) love
to (fall in) love (intense)
lover
luck
lucky
lunch

M

made of
made of stone
main road
main square
to make
man
mankind
many

kel-kah
lyoo-lyah
lyoo-lyah-kui
see-ree
kow-sai
ch-hah-lyah
k'ahn-chai
moo-nai
hee-nah
trah-woo
oo-yah-ree
hoo-ch'ui
pee-see pee-see-lyah
kow-sai
tee-yai
kahn-dah-roo-wahn
wees-k'ai
wees-k'ah-nah
sui-t'oo
k-hah-wai
mahs-k-hai
reekh-ch'ah-kui
wah-yah
cheen-kahs-kah
ahs-k-hah
k-hoo-yai
moo-nai
wai-lyui
san-ka too-pah-chee
moo-nah-nah-kui
wai-lyoo-nah-kui
mao-nahkh • wai-lyokh
sah-mee
sah-mee-yokh
ahl-moo-sai

mahn-tah
roo-mee-mahn-tah
bah-toon nyahn
plah-sah
roo-wai
k-hah-ree
roo-nah
ahs-k-hah

qilqa
llulla
llullakuy
siriy
kawsay
chhalla
k'anchay
munay
hina
frawu
uyariy
huch'uy
pisi pisilla
kawsay
tiyay
kandaruwon
wisq'ay
wisq'ana
suy'u
qhaway
maskhay
rikh'akuy
waya
chinkasqa
askha
khuyay
munay
waylluy
sunqu tupachiy
munanakuy
wayllunakuy
munaq • wayllug
sami
samiyuq
almusay

-manta
rumi-manta
hatun ñan
pasa
ruway
qhari
runa
askha

M

map	<i>mah-pah</i>
market	<i>k-hah-too • plah-sah</i>
marriage	<i>kah-sah-rah-kui</i>
marvellous	<i>ahn-chah soo-mahkh</i>
Mass (Catholic)	<i>mee-sah</i>
match (sport)	<i>pookh-lyai</i>
match (to light fires)	<i>foos-pao-roo</i>
to matter	<i>chah-nee-yokh kai</i>

It doesn't matter.

mah-nahn ee-mah-nahn-pahs-choo

What's the matter?

ee-mah-tahkh soo-see-dee-soon-kee?

mayor	<i>ahl-kahf-dee</i>	<i>alkaldi</i>
medicine	<i>hahm-peo</i>	<i>hampi</i>
medium	<i>tahkh-sah</i>	<i>taksa</i>
to meet	<i>teen-kui</i>	<i>tinkuy</i>
to meet up with	<i>too-pai</i>	<i>tupay</i>
moru	<i>mee-noo</i>	<i>minu</i>
message	<i>wee-lyah-chee-kui</i>	<i>willochikuy</i>
middle (in the)	<i>chow-peem-pee</i>	<i>chawpinpi</i>
milk	<i>lee-chee</i>	<i>lich</i>
mirror	<i>leer-poo</i>	<i>lipu</i>
to miss (person)	<i>wah-too-kui</i>	<i>watukuy</i>
mistake (make a)	<i>pahm-tai</i>	<i>pantay</i>
to mix	<i>tahkh-roy</i>	<i>taquy</i>
money	<i>kul-ke</i>	<i>qulqi</i>
month	<i>kee-lyah</i>	<i>killa</i>
mosquito net	<i>moos-kee-tee-roo</i>	<i>muskitiru</i>
moon	<i>kee-lyah</i>	<i>killa</i>
more	<i>ahs-wahn</i>	<i>aswan</i>
more or less	<i>yah-kah</i>	<i>yaqa</i>
much	<i>ahn-chah</i>	<i>oncha</i>
mud	<i>f'oo-roo</i>	<i>f'uru</i>
music	<i>moo-see-kah</i>	<i>musika</i>
musician	<i>moo-see-koo</i>	<i>musiku</i>

name	<i>soo-tee</i>	<i>suti</i>
to name	<i>soo-tee-chai</i>	<i>sutichay</i>
narrow	<i>k'eech-lyoo</i>	<i>k'ikllu</i>
nation	<i>lyahkh-tah</i>	<i>llaqta</i>
nature	<i>kow-sai pah-chah</i>	<i>kowsay pacha</i>
near	<i>sees-pah • kar-lyah</i>	<i>sispa • qaylla</i>

mapa
qhata • plasa
kasarakuy
ancha suntaq
misa
pukllay
phuspuru
chaniyuq kay

Monan imanapashu.

¿Imataq susidisunki?

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

neck
 necklace
 to need
 needle (sewing)
 needle (large)
 neighbour
 never
 new
 news
 next (following)
 next to
 nice
 nickname
 night
 noise
 none

north
 nothing
 not yet
 now

O
 ocean
 of (poss)
 of course
 often
 o'd (age)
 o'd (worn out)
 or

It's on the table.

mee-sah-pee kah-shahn

Misa-pi koshan.

one
 onions
 only
 open
 to open
 opinion
 or
 to organise
 original
 other

koon-kah
wahf-kah
moo-nai
ah-woo-hah
yow-ree
wah-see-mah-see
mah-nah hai-k'ahkh-pahs
moo-sakh
wee-lyni-koo-nah
hah-mokh • kah-tek
wahkh-tahm-pee
ah-lyean
k-haa-yai soo-tee
too-tah • ch'ee-see
rokh-yah
mah-nah
ch'oo-lyah-lyah-pahs •
mah-nah moi-ken
wee-chai
mah-nahn ee-mah-pahs
mah-nah-rahkh
koo-nahn

ko-chah-mah-mah
-kh • -pah
ree-kee
nyah-tahkh-nyah-tahkh
mah-choo
t-han-tah
-pee

kunka
wahqa
munay
awuha
yawni
wasi-masi
mana hoyk'apas
musuq
willaykuna
hamug • qatiq
waqtanpi
allin
khuyay suti
tuta • ch'isi
ruqya
mano
ch'ullallapas •
mano mayqin
wichay
manan imapas
manaraq
kunan

quchamama
-q • -pa
riki
ñataq-ñataq
machu
thanta
-pi

Ouch!
ah-chah-kowl

/Achakawl

outside
over
overcoat
to owe (money)
owl
owner

hah-wah
hah-wahn
p'ees-too-nah
mah-noo kai
too-koo
dui-nyoo

hawa
hawan
p'istuna
manu kay
luku
duyhu

P

package
pain
painkillers
to paint
painter
pants
paper
park
party
to pass (hand to)
to pass (on the street)
to pass (cross a
bridge/river)
passenger
past (romantic,
undefined time)
path
patient (adj)
to pay
payment
peace
peak (of a mountain)
peas
pen/pencil
people
perhaps
person
pharmacy
photo
photographer
to pick up (lift)
to pick up
(gather, collect)

k'e-pee
nah-nai
nah-nai t-ha-neo-chekh
lyoo-see
lyoo-sekh
pah-n-tuh-loon
rah-p'ah * rah-p-lyee
pook-lyah-nah pah-n-pah
fees-tah
hai-wai
pah-sai
cheem-pai

pah-sah-hee-roo
oo-nai * nyow-pah

nyahn
lyah-k-hee
koy * pah-gai
pah-goo
kaf-see kaw-sai
poon-tah
ahl-weer-hahs
kal-kah-nah
roo-nah-koo-nah
ee-chah-pahs-chah
rao-nah
hahn-pee-yokh wah-see
foo-too
foo-too kor-kokh
ho-kah-ree
pah-lyai

q'ipi
nanay
nanay thanichia
llusiy
llusiq
pantalun
rap'a * raphi
pukilana pampa
phista
hayway
posay
chimpay

pasahiru
unay * howpa

non
llakhi
quy * pagay
pagu
qasi kawsay
punta
alwirthas
qilqana
runakuna
ichapaschá
runa
hompuyq wasi
phutu
phulu qurquq
huqariy
polloy

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

piece
pill
pillow
place
plane
plan
to plant (trees)
to plant (sow)
to plant (vegetables)
plate
to play (games or sport)
to play (music)
playing field (sport)

plenty
pocket
poem
police
pond
poor/poor person
possible
pot
pottery
poverty
power (ability)
power (strength)
powerful (rich/influential)
powerful (dominant)
to pray
to prefer
pregnant (humans)
pregnant (animals)
to prepare
present (gift)
present (now)
pretty
price (fair price)
probably
to protect
to pull
pure (water)
purse with shoulder strap
to push
to put

ahkh-no * k'ookh-moo
pahs-tee-lyah
sow-nah
pah-chah
ah-wee-yoon
ko-rah * yoo-rah
mahly-kee
tah-pui
yoo-rai
p'oo-koo
pookh-lyai
wah-kah-chao
pookh-lyah-nah
pah-n-pah
ahs-k-hah
wool-see-koo
hah-rah-wee
wah-dee-yah
ko-chah
wahkh-chah
ah-tee-nah-lyah
mah-n-kah
rahkh-ch'ee
wahkh-chah kai
ah-tee
kahly-pah
k-hah-pahkh
ah-tee-pahkh
mah-nyah-kui
moo-nai
weekh-sah-yokh
chee-choo
kah-mah-ree
ree-k-hoo-chee-kui
koo-nahn * kah-nahn
soo-mahkh
chah-neen
ee-chah-pahs
ah-mah-chai
ai-sai
ch'oo-yah
ch'oo-pah
tah-n-kai
choo-rai

aqnu * k'ukmu
pastilla
sawna
pacha
awiyun
qura * yura
mallkiy
tarpuy
yuray
p'uku
pukllay
waqachiy
pukllana
pampa
askha
wulsiku
harawi
wardiya
qucha
wakcho
atinalla
manka
raqch'i
wakcho kay
atiy
kaltpa
qhapaq
atipaq
mañakuy
munay
wiksayuq
chichu
kamariy
rikhuchikuy
kunan * kanan
sumaq
chanin
ichapas
amachay
aysay
ch'uya
ch'uspa
lanqay
churay

Q

Q

Quechua speakers
Quechua
question
to question
quick

quickly (motion)

quickly (time)
quiet (silence)
quinoa (Andean grain)

roo-nah
roo-nah-see-mee
tah-poo-nah
tah-pui
p-hah-wahkh •
oot-k-hahkh
p-hah-wai-lyah •
oos-k-hai-lyah
rah-too-lyah
ch'een
keen-wah • kyoo-nyah

runa
runasini
tapuna
tapuy
phawaq •
utahaa
phawaylla •
usqhaylla
ratulla
ch'in
kinwa • kiwña

R

race (contest)
radio
rain
to rain
raw (uncooked)
to read
ready
real (genuine)
reason
to receive
recently
to recognise
to refund
to refuse
region
to regret
to reject
to relax
to remain
to remember
remote
to rent
to repeat
to respect
rest/to rest (relax)
rest (remaining)
restaurant
restroom
to return (come back)
rice
to ride (a horse)

p-hah-wai
rah-dee-yoo
pah-rah
pah-rai
hahm-koo
lee-yee • nyah-ween-chai
kah-mah-rees-kah
che-kahkh
rai-koo
chahs-kue
chai-rahkh
rekh-sea
koo-tee-chee-pui
ah-mah nee
soo-yoo
nah-nah-chee-kui
ah-mah nee
haw-kay
k-he-pai
yoo-yai
kah-roo kah-roo
ahl-kee-lai
koo-tee-pai
yoo-pai-chai
sah-mai
wah-keen
mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see
hees-p'ah-koo-nah
koo-tee-mui
ah-roos
see-lyah-kui

phaway
radiyu
para
paray
hanku
liyiy • ñawinchay
kamarisqa
chiqaq
-rayku
chaskiy
chayraq
riqsiy
kutichipuy
ama niy
suyu
nanachikuy
ama niy
haw-kay
qhipay
yuyay
karu karu
alkilay
kutipay
yupaychay
samay
wakin
mikhuna wasi
hisp'akuna
kutimuy
arus
sillakuy

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

right (correct)
right (not left)
ring (jewellery)
ripe
river
road
to rob
rock (stone)
rope
round
rubbish
rug
ruins

rule
to run

chah-neen
pah-nyah
see-wee
po-kos-kah
mah-yoo
nyahn
soo-wah-kui
roo-mee
wahs-k-hah
moo-yoo
k'o-pah
kain-pee
nyaw-pah lyahkh-tah •
poo-roon lyahkh-tah
kah-mah-chee
p-hah-wai

chonin
pafia
siwi
puqusqa
mayu
ñan
suwakuy
runi
wasrho
muyu
q'upa
qumpi
ñawpa llaqta •
purun llaqta
kamachiy
phaway

S

sad
safe
salt
sama
sand
to save (a person)
to say
school
scissors
sea
to search
seat
to see
seed
to select
to sell
to sell at a market/
fair/stand
to send a person
(on an errand)
to separate
to serve food
to saw
shade/shadow
to shake hands
shampoo
to share one's food/drink

lyah-kees-kah
k-hah-lee-lyah
kah-chee
kee-kee
ah-ko
kes-pee-chee
nee
yah-chai wah-see
koo-choo-nah
ko-chah-mah-mah
mahs-k-hai
lee-yah-nah
k-hah-wai
moo-hoo
ahkh-lyai
been-dee
k-hah-tui

kah-chai

t'ah-kai • rah-kee
kah-rai
see-rai
lyahn-t-hoo
lyah-mee-yui
chahm-poo
mah-lyee-chee

llakisqa
qhalilla
kachi
kiki
aqu
qispichiy
niy
yachay wasi
kuchuna
quchamama
moskhay
tiyana
qhaway
muhu
akllay
bindiy
qhatuy

kachay

t'aqay • rakiy
qaray
siray
llanthu
liamiyuy
champu
mallichiy

S

D I C T I O N A R Y

D I C T I O N A R Y

to shave
shawl
she
shelf
shine
shop
short
to shout
show
shut
to shut
sickness/to get sick
side
sign
to sign (a document)
signature
silent
silver
similar
to sing
singer
single man
single woman
single (unique)
to sit
size/to size
sky
sky blue
to sleep
sleepy
to slide
slowly
small
to smell
to smile
smoke
to smoke (a cigarette)
smooth
to sneeze
snow/to snow
so

soap
soft
solid
some (animate object)

p'ahkh-lai
lyeakh-lyuh
pai
choo-rah-ree-nah
k'ahn-chai
teen-dah
tahkh-sah
kah-pah-ree
k-lah-wah-chee
wees-k'ahs-kah
wees-k'ai
on-koy
keen-rai
oo-nahh-chah
soo-tee sel-k'oy
sel-k'o
ch'een
kol-ke
hee-nah
tah-kee
tah-kekh
mah-nah wahr-mee-yokh
mah-nah qo-sah-yokh
ch'oo-lyah
tee-yai
sah-yai
hah-nahkh pah-chah
f'akh-rah ahn-kahs
poo-nyui
poo-nyui ai-sai
soo-chui
ah-lyee-lyah-mah-tah
hoo-ch'ui
maos-k-hee
ah-sae-ree-kui
q'oo-nyee
pee-tai
syookh
ah-ch-hee
ree-t'ee
chai hee-nah-kah •
kai-nah-tah
hah-woon
lyahm-p'oo
ch'ee-lah • choo-choo
wah-keen-koo-nah-lyah

p'aqloy
lliklla
pay
churarina
k'anchay
linda
takso
qapariy
qhawachiy
wisq'asqa
wisq'ay
unquy
kinray
unancha
suti silq'uy
silq'u
ch'in
qulqi
hina
takiy
takiq
mana warmiyuq
mano qusayuy
ch'ulla
tiyay
sayay
hanaq pacha
f'uqra anqas
puñuy
puñuy aysay
suchuy
allillamanta
huch'uy
muskhiy
asinkuy
q'usfi
pitay
siwk
achhiy
rit'i
choy hinaqo •
kaynota
hawun
ilamp'u
ch'ila • chuchu
wakinkunlla

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

some (inanimate object)
someone
something

sometimes
song (sad)
soon

wah-keo-wah-kee-lyan
pee-pahs
ee-mah-pees •
ee-mah-pahs
mai-nee-lyah-pee
tah-kee • hah-rah-wee
koo-nah-lyan

wakiwakilla
pipas
imapis • imapas

maynillanpi
taki • harawi
kunalla

Sorry.
dees-pean-sah-yoo-wai

Dispinsayway.

sound
Spanish
to speak
speedy
spindle (for spinning)
spring (water)
square (shape)
square (town)
stairs
to stand
stars
to start
to stay (remain)
to steal
steam
sleep
to step
step on
stone
to stop (oneself)
to stop (someone else)
storm
story
straight
stranger
stream

sui-nai
kaks-tee-lyah-noo
ree-mai
oos-k-hakh
poo-kah
pookh-yoo
tah-wah k'oo-choo-yokh
plah-sah
pah-tah pah-tah
sah-yai
koy-lyoor • ch'ahs-kah
kah-lyah-ree
k-he-pai
soo-wai
wahkh-see
sah-yahkh
t-hahh-koa
sah-rui
roo-mee
sah-yai
sah-yah-chee
lyakh-lyahh pah-rah
—lyah-kui
syook
mah-nah rek-soes-kah
mah-yoo-chah •
oo-noo hai-kokh
nyahn • kah-lyee
kahly-pah
k'ai-too
choo-choo
kah-kah
seen-chee
yah-chai moo-nahkh

suynay
kastillanu
rimay
usqhaq
puska
puky
tawa k'uchuyuy
plasa
pota pota
sayay
quyllur • ch'aska
qallariy
qhipay
suway
waksi
soyay
thatkiy
soruy
rumi
sayay
sayachiy
lluqlla para
willakuy
siwk
mana riqsisqa
mayucha •
unu haykuq
ñan • kalli
kallpa
q'aytu
chuchu
qaqa
sinchi
yachay munaq

street
strength
string
strong (solid)
strong (durable)
strong (person)
student

T

stupid	mah-nah ah-lyean	mana allin yuyayniyug
to succeed	yoo-yai-nee-yokh	
to suffer	ah-lyean-wahm lyokh-soo	
sugar	nyah-kai	allinwan llusiy
suitcase	mees-k'ee • ah-soo-kahr	hakay
sunlight	mah-lee-tah	misk'i • asukar
sunrise	roo-p-hai	malita
	ean-tee lyee-poo-pee-mui •	ruphay
	lyokh-see-mui	inti llipipimuy •
	ch'ee-soe-yai-pui •	llusimuy
	ean-tee-yoi-kui	ch'isiyapuy •
to sweep	pee-chai	intiyaykuy
sweet	mees-k'ee	pichay
to swim	wai'tai	misk'i
		woy'tay

T

table	ahm-pahr	wampar
to take	ah-pai	apay
to take (on your back)	k'e-pee	q'ipiy
talk	ree-mai	rimay
tall	hah-toon	halun
tambourine	teen-yah	tinyo
to taste	mah-lyee	malliy
tasty	soo-mahkh • mees-k'ee	sumaq • misk'i
teacher	yah-chah-chekh •	yachachiq •
	hah-mow-t'ah	hamow'ta
tear	we-ke	wiqi
teeth	kee-roo	kiru
to tell	nee • wee-lyai	niy • willay
temperature (fever)	roo-p-hai on-koy	ruphay unquy
temple	mahn-ko/yoo-pai-chai	manqu/yupaychay
	wah-see	wasi
terrible	mah-nah ah-lyean	mana allin
to thank	ah-nyai-chai • sool-pai nee	añaychay • sulpay niy

Thank you.

ah-nyai-chai-kee • sool-pai

Añaychayki. • Sulpay.

that
that over there
them
then (at that time)
there
they

chai • ahn-chai
chah-hai • hah-kai
pai-koo-nah
chai pah-chah
chai-pee
pai-koo-nah

chay • anchay
chahay • haqay
paykuna
chay pacha
chaypi
paykuna

thief
thin (skinny)
to think
thirst
thirsty
this
thought
to tie
tight
time
tin (of food)
tin opener
tired
today
together
toilet
tomorrow
too

soo-wah
too-lyoo
yoo-yai
ch'ah-kee
ch'ah-kees-kah
kai
yoo-yai
wah-tai
mah-t'ee
pah-chah
lah-tah
lah-tah kue-chah-nah
sai-k'oos-kah
koo-nahn p'aon-chai
koo-kah
haes-p'ah-koo-nah
pah-kah-reen
pees • pahs

suwa
tullu
yuyay
ch'akiy
ch'akisqa
kay
yuyay
watay
maf'i
pacha
lato
lata kichana
sayk'usqa
kunan p'unchay
kuska
hisp'akuna
paqarin
pis • pas

Me too,
no-kah-pees •
nyo-kah-pahs

Nuqa-pis. •
Nuqa-pas.

too much
torch
to touch
tourist
towards/to
towel
town
track (path)
to translate
trash
to travel
traveller
tree
to trek
truck
true

chee-kah chee-kah
k'ahn-chah-nah
lyoh-nee
too-rees-tah
mahm • tah
too-wah-lyah
lyahkh-tah
nyahn
t'eeckh-rai
k'o-pah
ch'oo-sai • poo-ree
poo-rekh
mahly-koe
kah-roo poo-ree
kah-mee-yoon
che-kahkh

chika chika
k'anchana
llamuy
tunista
-man • -ta
luwalla
llaqta
han
Yikray
q'upa
ch'usay • puriy
purig
mallki
koru puriy
kamiyun
chiqua

It's true!
che-kahkh-meel

Chiquamit

to trust
truth

koon-p-hee-yai
che-kahkh

kunphiyay
chiqua

to turn	moo-yoo-ree	muyuriy
Turn left.		
lyo-k'e-mahn moo-yoo-ree		Lluq'iman muyuriy.
Turn right.		
pah-nyah-mahn moo-yoo-ree		Pahaman muyuriy.

twice	ee-s-kai koo-lee	iskay kuli
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U

under	pah-chahn	pachan
to understand	aan-teen-dee	intindiy
universe	tekh-see-moo-yoo	tigsimuyu
until	-kah-mah	-kama
up	hah-nahkh	hanaq
uphill	wee-chai	wichay
to be upset	p-hee-nyah-kui	phinakuy
urgent	oos-k-hai-pahkh	usqhaypaq
useful	ah-lyeen	allin

V

vacation	sah-mai pah-chah	samoy pacho
valley	k-hes-wah • wai-k'o	qhiswa • wayq'u
valuable	chah-nee-yokh	chanuyuq
value	chah-neon	chanin
vegetarian	mah-nah ai-chah	mana aycha
	mee-kokh	mikuq
	ahn-chah	ancho
	lyahkh-tah	llaqta
	wah-foo-kui	watukuy

W

to wait	sao-yai	suyay
to walk	poo-ree	puriy
wall	per-kah	pirqa
to want	moo-nai	munay
warm	k'o-nyee	q'uñi
to warm up	k'o-nyee-kui	q'uñikuy
to warn	yoo-yahm-pai	yuyampay
to wash (clothes/hair)	t'ahkh-sai	t'aqsay
to wash (general, except clothes/hair)	mahkh-ch-hee	maqchhiy
to wash oneself (bathe)	ahr-mah-kui	armakuy

ENGLISH-TSUCCHUA DICTIONARY

washing powder	dee-teer-heen-tae	ditirhinti
watch	k-hah-wai	qhaway
to watch	ree-looh	riluh
water	oo-noo • yah-koo	unu • yaku
waterfall	p-hahkh-chah	phoqcha
way (path)	nyahn	ñan
we (exclusive)	no-kai-koo	nuqayku
we (inclusive)	no-kahn-chees	nuqanchis
weak	kahly-pah wah-nyui	kallpa wñuy
to wear (clothes)	p'ah-chah-lyee-kui	p'achalikuy
to weave	ah-wai	away
wedding	kah-sah-rah-kui	kasarakuy
week	sae-mah-nah	simana
to weigh	ai-sai	aysay
weight	lyah-sah	llasa
well	ah-lyeen	allin
west	een-tee cheen-kai-kui	inti chinkaykuy
wet	ho-k'a	huq'u

What?

ee-mahn?

¿Iman?

What! (response to being called)

hail/ee-mahl

¡Hay!/¡Imoi

When?

hai-k'ahkh?

¿Hayk'aq?

Where?

mai-peen?

¿Maypin?

From where?

mai-mahn-tahn?

¿Maymantan?

To where?

mai-tah-tahkh?

¿Maytataq?

Which?

mai-keen?

¿Mayqin?

Who?

peen? (sg)/pee-koo-nahn? (pl)

¿Pin?/¿Pikunan?

Who is it?

peen?

¿Pin?

Whose?

pekh-poh?

¿Piqpa?

Why?

ee-mah-nahkh-teen?

¿Imanaqhñ?

Y

window
winter
with
with me
woman
wonderful
wood
wool
word
to work
world

worried
to worship
worth (value)
to write
wrong (mistaken)

Y

year
you (sg)
you (pl)

Z

zero

f'a-ko • ween-tah-nah
chee-ree mee-t'ah
-wahn
no-kah-wahn
wahr-nee
ahn-chah sou-mahkh
k'oo-lyoo
meely-mah
ree-mai • see-mao
tyahr-k'ai
pah-chah •
tekh-see-moo-yoo
lyeh-kees-kah
you-pai-chai
chahr-neen
kel-kai
pah-tah

wah-tah
kahn
kahn-koo-nah

ch'oo-sahkh

f'uqu • wintana
chini mit'a
-wan
nuga-wan
warni
oncha sumag
k'ullu
millina
rimay • simi
llank'ay
pacho •
tiqsimuyu
llakisqa
yupaychay
chanin
qitqay
panta

wala
qan
qankuna

ch'usqa

A

achhiy
aha
ahinago
akllay
aksidinti
akupana
alkaldi
alkilay
almusay
allillamanta
allin
allpa
ama niy
omachay
amisqa
oncha
apamuy
apay
apu
apurasqa
aqnu
aqu
arnakuy
arpha
as aslla
asirikuy
asiti
asiy
oskamalla
oskha
asnay
osukar
aswan
aswan allin
aswan hatun
atinalla
atipaq
atipay
atiy
away
awiyun
awtu
awuha
oya p'ampana
oya sankha
aycha kurku

ah-ch-hee
ah-hah
ah-hee-nah-kah
ahk-lyai
ahkh-see-deen-tee
ah-koo-pah-nah
ahl-kahl-dee
ahl-kee-lai
ahil-moo-sai
ah-lyee-lyah-mahn-tah
ah-lyeen
ahly-pah
ah-mah-nee
ah-mah-chai
ah-mes-kah
ahn-chah
ah-pah-mui
ah-pai
ah-poo
ah-poo-rahs-kah
ahkh-no
ah-ko
ahr-mah-kui
ahr-p-hah
ahs-ahs-lyah
ah-see-ree-kui
ah-see-tee
ah-sao
ahs-kah-mah-lyah
ahs-k-hah
ahs-nai
ah-soo-kahr
ahs-wahn
ahs-wahn ah-lyeen
ahs-wahn hah-toon
ah-tee-nah-lyah
ah-tee-pahkh
ah-tee-pai
ah-tee
ah-wai
ah-wee-yoon
ow-tao
ah-woo-hah
ah-yah p'ahm-pah-nah
ah-yah sahs-k-hah
ai-chah koor-koo

to sneeze
chicha (maize beer)
so
to choose
accident
sunset
mayor
to hire • to rent
to have lunch
slowly
good • useful • well
land • earth (soil)
to refuse • to reject
to protect
bored • boring
much • very
to bring
to take
rich
in • hurry
piece
sand
to bathe • to wash oneself
blind (adj)
a little bit
to smile
oil (cooking)
to laugh
quickly • fast (time)
many • a lot of
to smell
sugar
more
better
bigger
possible
powerful
to put up with
to be able • power • strength
to weave
aeroplane
car
needle (sewing)
cemetery
grave • tomb
body

A

D

T

N

R

ayllu
ayniy
ayqi
aysay

ai-lyoo
ai-nee
ai-ka
ai-sai

community • family
to help out
to exit • to leave
to pull • to stretch

B

banu
bindiy

bah-nyoo
been-dee

bathroom • toilet
to sell

CH

chahay
chaka
chakra

chah-hai
chah-kah
chahkhr-rah

that over there
bridge • thigh
farm • field (cultivated) •
earth (soil)

chanin

chah-neon

fair price • value • worth •
right • correct • true

chaniyuq
chaniyuq kay
chansa

chah-nee-yokh
chah-nee-yokh kai
chahnsah

important • valuable
to matter (be important)
joke

chaskiy
chawpinpi
chay

chahs-kaa
chow-peen-pee
chai

to receive
in the middle
that

chay hinaga
chay pacha
chayasqa

chai hee-nah-kah
chai pah-chah
chah-yahs-kah

so
then • at that time
done (of food)

chayay
chayllaña
chaymanta

chai-yai
chai-lyah-nyah
chai-mahn-tah

to arrive
enough
besides (furthermore)

chaymantaga
chaypachomanta
chaypas

chai-mahn-tah-kah
chai-pah-chah-mahn-tah
chai-pahs

afterwards
since then
although

chaypi
chayraq
chimpapi

chai-pee
chai-rahkh
cheem-pah-pee

there
recently
across (from)

chimpay
chinkasqa
chipchiy

cheem-pai
cheen-kahs-kah
cheep-chee

to pass • to cross over
lost • hidden
to shine (sun) • to illuminate

chiqanta
chiqaq
chiskasqa puriy

che-kahkh
chees-kahs-kah pao-ree
chee-yai

straight
truth • real • genuine
to be lost

chiyay
chuchu
chupi

choo-choo
choo-pee
choo-rah-nah-kui

to arrive
solid • strong
soup

churanakuy
churapuy

choo-rah-pui

to argue
to keep something for
someone else

churanina

choo-rah-ree-nah

shelf

QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

churoy
chusi
chuyk'ucho

choo-rai
choo-see
chui-k'oo-chah

to put • to inject
blanket
cup

CHH

chhalay
chhalta
chhika
chhika chhika
chhuuli
chhuilunku
chhuqay

ch-hah-lai
ch-hah-lyah
ch-hee-kah
ch-hee-kah ch-hee-kah
ch-hoo-lyee
ch-hoo-lyoon-koo
ch-ho-kai

to barter • to exchange
right (in weight)
plenty
too much • too many
influenza
ice
to push

CH'

ch'aka
ch'aki
ch'akisqa
ch'akiy
ch'aska
ch'ikay
ch'in
ch'igmiy
ch'isiyay
ch'ulla
ch'unku
ch'upuy
ch'usqa
ch'usay
ch'uspa
ch'ustikuy
ch'uya

ch'ah-kah
ch'ah-kee
ch'ah-kees-kah
ch'ah-kaa
ch'ahs-kah
ch'ee-kai
ch'een
ch'ekh-mee
ch'ee-see-yai
ch'oo-lyah
ch'oon-koo
ch'oo-pui
ch'oo-sahkh
ch'oo-sai
ch'oo-spah
ch'oo-tee-kui
ch'oo-yah

sore throat • hoarse
dry
thirsty
to dry • to be thirsty • thirst
stars
sting (of bee/wasp)
quiet (silence) • silent
to bother
to get dark
single (unique)
crowd • group
to become infected
space • zero • empty
to travel
small bag • handbag
to undress
clean • pure (of water)

D

Diyus
duktur

dee-yoos
dookh-teor

God
doctor

H

hamow'a

hah-mow-t'ah

teacher • professor •
community leader • wise
drug • medicine
hospital
healer
to heal • to cure
drugstore • pharmacy

hampi
hampina wasi
hampiq
hampiy
hampiyuq wasi

hahm-pee
hahm-pee-nah wah-see
hahm-pekhi
hahm-pee
hahm-pee-yokh wah-saa

hamuq
hamuy
hanaq
hanaq pacha
hanku
hanq'ara
hap'iy
haqay
harawi
hark'apay
hark'ay
hasp'ikuy
hotun
hawa
hawa runa
hawampi
hawari
hawapi
hawtay
hayk'an
hayk'ay
haykuna
haykuy
hayway
hina
hina kaqla
hinasp'a
hinastin
hisp'akuna
hisp'akuy
hucha
huchallikuy
huch'uy
huk'i
huklla
hukllakuy
hukllay
huni'a
huni'asqa
huñiy
hup'a
hug
hug ratuño
hugariy
hugmanta
hugniwayay

huq'u
hurquy

hah-mokh
hah-mui
hah-nahkh
hah-nahkh pah-chah
hah-n-koo
hah-n-k'ah-rah
hah-p'ee
hah-kui
hah-rah-wee
hah-k'ah-pai
hah-k'ai
hah-p'ee-kui
hah-toon
hah-wah
hah-wah roo-nah
hah-wah-pee
hah-wahin
hah-wah-pee
haw-kai
hai-k'ahn
hai-k'ahkh
hai-koo-nah
hai-kui
hai-wai
hee-nah
hee-nah kahkh-lyah
hee-nahs-pah
hee-nahs-toon
hees-p'ah-koo-nah
hees-p'ah-kui
hoo-chah
hoo-chah-lyee-kui
hoo-ch'ui
hoo-k'ee
hookh-lyah
hookh-lyah-kui
hookh-lyai
hoon-t'ah
hoon-t'ahs-kah
hoo-nyee
hoo-p'ah
hokh
hokh rah-too-nyah
hokh-rah-tee
hokh-mah-tah
hokh-nee-rah-yai

ho-k'o
hor-koy

next (following)
to come
up • above
heaven • sky
raw (uncooked)
dish
to hold
that over there
poem • song
to protect
to prevent
itch • to scratch
big • high • large • tall
outside
foreigner
above
over
outside
to relax
how much
when
gate
to enter
to pass (hand to)
similar • like this/that
permanent
besides (furthermore) • thus
everywhere
toilet • restroom
to urinate
fault • sin
to sin
small • little
corner (inside)
together
to join
to mix
full (complete)
exact • exactly
to allow • to permit
decl
one • another • other
ago
to pick up (lift)
again
to change (into something) •
to become
damp • wet
to take

I

icha
ichapas
ichapaschá
imallapas
iman
imanaqlin
imayna
iniy/iníy
inka
inlis
inliso
inindiy
isonka
iskay kuli
iskaynin

ee-chah
ee-chah-pahs
ee-chah-pahs-chah
oo-mah-lyah-pahs
ee-mahn
ee-mah-nahkh-teen
ee-mai-nah
ee-nee/ee-nyee
een-kah
een-lees
een-lees-sah
een-teen-dee
ee-suh-kah
ees-kai koo-tee
ees-kai-noon

or
probably
perhaps
anything • something
what
why
how
to believe (religious)
Inca
English
church
to understand
basket
twice
both

K

kachay
kali
kallpa
kallpa wahuy
-kama
kamachiy
kamanikuy
kamanisqa
kamariy
kambiyay
kamisa
kanallan
kanasta
kandarwan wisq'ay

kah-chai
kah-lyee
kah-ly-pah
kah-ly-pah wah-nyui
-kah-mah
kah-mah-chee
kah-mah-ree-kui
kah-mah-rees-kah
kah-mah-roo
kah-m-bee-yai
kah-mee-sah
kah-mah-lyahn
kah-mahs-tah
kah-mah-roo-wahn
wees-k'ai

to send (on an errand)
street
strength
weak
until
to order • to rule
to decide
ready
to prepare
to change
shirt
immediately • very soon
basket
to lack

kaniy
kaq kikin
karu
karu llaqta
karu llaqta runa

kah-nee
kahkh kee-keen
kah-roo
kah-roo lyahkh-tah
kah-roo lyahkh-tah
roo-nah
kah-roo poo-ree
kah-roo
kah-sah-rah-koh-mah-see
kah-sah-rah-kui

bite (of any creature)
original
far
abroad
foreigner

karu puriy
karru
kisorakugmasi
kisorakuy

kahs-tee-lyah-noo
kah-too-lee-koo

journey • trek
car • truck
fiancé • fiancée
to marry • marriage •
wedding
Spanish
Catholic

K

kawra
kawsay pacha
kay

kaynata
kaypi
kichasqa
kichay
kiki
killa
kinray
kiniwa
kirpu
kuchuno
kuchuy
kunallan
kunan
kunan pacha
kunphiyay
kuntra
kura
kurku
kusa
kusa kusa

kusi
kusikuy
kusiqa
kuka
kuskachakuy
kutichipuy
kutichiy
kutimuy
kutipay
kutuna
kwistay

KH

khachuy
kharka
khumpa
khutu
khuyakuq
khuyay
khuyay suli

kow-rah
kow-sai pah-chah
kai

kai-nah-lah
kai-pee
kee-chahs-kah
kee-chai
kee-kee
kee-lyah
keen-rai
keen-wah
keer-poo
koo-choo-nah
koo-chui
koo-nah-lyan
koo-nahn
koo-nahn pah-chah
koon-p-hee-yai
koon-trah
koo-rali
koo-ko
koo-sah
koo-sah koo-sah

koo-see
koo-see-kui
koo-see-kah
kous-kah
kous-kah-chah-kui
koo-tee-chee-pui
koo-tee-chee
koo-tee-mui
koo-tee-pai
koo-too-nah
kwees-toi

k-hah-chui
k-hahr-kah
k-hoom-pah
k-hoo-too
k-hoo-yah-kokh
k-hoo-yai
k-hoo-yai soo-tee

goal
nature
to exist • to be •
to have • this
so
here
open
to open
same
month • moon
side
quinoa (Andean grain)
body
knife • scissors
to cut
immediately • very soon
now • present (now)
right now
to trust
against
priest
body
nice • right (interjection)
great (quality) •
marvellous • wonderful
happy
to have fun
happy
side by side • together
to join
to refund • compensation
to answer
to return (come back)
to repeat
jacket (of a woman)
to cost

to bite (dog) • to bite off
dirty
friend
frozen (solid)
kind (nice)
love/to love
nickname

K'

k'akra
k'alma
k'anay
k'anchay

k'apak
k'aphra
k'awchi
k'ikllu
k'ini
k'irikuy
k'uchu
k'ukmu
k'uku
k'utuy

k'ahk-rah
k'ahly-mah
k'ah-nai
k'ahn-chai

k'ah-pahkh
k'ah-p-hrah
k'ow-chee
k'eeek-lyoo
k'ee-ree
k'ee-ree-kui
k'oo-choo
k'ookh-moo
k'oo-koo
k'oo-tui

ceramic
branch
to burn • to set fire to
to shine (sun) •
to illuminate • light
exact • exactly
ceramic
jar
narrow
injury • wound
to wound
corner (outside)
piece
short (in distance)
bite (insect) • to bite
(hard things)

L

larantha
lata
lata kichana
law
lathina
lirpu
liyiy
lus
luytu

lah-rah-hah
lah-tah
lah-tah kee-chah-nah
lah-wah
leen-teen-nah
leer-poo
lee-yee
loos
lui-loo

orange (fruit)
can (of food)
can opener
soup
torch • flashlight
mirror
to read
electric light
clean

LL

-lla
llakhi
llakisqa
llakllay
llamuy
llamuyuy
llamp'u
llank'ana
llanthu
llapa
llapan
llapanku
llaqta

-lyah
lyah-k-hee
lyah-kees-kah
lyahkh-lyai
lyah-mee
lyah-mee-yui
lyahn-p'oo
lyahn-k'ah-nah
lyahn-t-hoo
lyah-pah
lyah-pahn
lyah-pahn-koo
lyahkh-tah

only
patient
sad • worried
to sense • to feel
to feel (touch)
to shake hands
soft
job
shade • shadow
everything • every • all
everyone
everyone
city • community • country •
nation • town • village

<i>llasa</i>	<i>lyah-sah</i>
<i>llimpi</i>	<i>lyeen-pee</i>
<i>lliw</i>	<i>lyoo</i>
<i>lliwinku</i>	<i>lyoo-neen-koo</i>
<i>llulia</i>	<i>lyoo-lyah</i>
<i>llullakuy</i>	<i>lyoo-lyah-kui</i>
<i>llumpaq</i>	<i>lyoom-pahkh</i>
<i>llumpay sumaq</i>	<i>lyoom-pai soo-mahkh</i>
<i>llunch'iqa</i>	<i>lyoon-ch'ekh</i>
<i>lluq'i</i>	<i>lyo-k'a</i>
<i>lluq'inchu</i>	<i>lyo-k'en-choo</i>
<i>lluqsiy</i>	<i>lyokh-soo</i>
<i>llusiy</i>	<i>lyoo-see</i>

M

<i>machasqa/machaq</i>	<i>mah-chahs-kah/ mah-chahkh</i>
<i>machu</i>	<i>mah-choo</i>
<i>machay</i>	<i>mah-chai</i>
<i>mahanakuy</i>	<i>mah-kah-nah-kui</i>
<i>makiwan awasqa</i>	<i>mah-kee-wahn ah-wahs-kah</i>
<i>mak'ollinakuy</i>	<i>mah-k'ah-lyee-nah-kui</i>
<i>mak'alliy</i>	<i>mah-k'ah-lyee</i>
<i>mak'as</i>	<i>mah-k'ahs</i>
<i>malita</i>	<i>mah-lee-tah</i>
<i>malqu</i>	<i>mah-ko</i>
<i>malliy</i>	<i>mah-lyee</i>
<i>malliyachiy</i>	<i>mah-lyee-yah-chee</i>
<i>mallki mallki</i>	<i>mahly-kee mahly-kee</i>
<i>mallkiy</i>	<i>mahly-kee</i>
<i>mama</i>	<i>mah-mah</i>
<i>-man</i>	<i>-mahn</i>
<i>mana allin</i>	<i>mah-nah ah-lyeen</i>
<i>mano allin</i>	<i>mah-nah ah-lyeen</i>
<i>yuyayniyuq</i>	<i>yoo-yai-nee-yokh</i>
<i>mana mayqin</i>	<i>mah-nah mai-ken</i>
<i>mana qasiq</i>	<i>mah-nah kah-sekh</i>
<i>mana qusayua</i>	<i>mah-nah qo-sah-yokh</i>
<i>mana riqsisqa</i>	<i>mah-nah rek-sees-kah</i>
<i>mana warmiyua</i>	<i>mah-nah</i>
<i>manan imapas</i>	<i>wahr-nee-yokh mah-nahn ee-mah-pahs</i>

heavy • weight
colour
every • all • everything
everyone
liar
to lie (be untruthful)
pura • innocent
wonderful
painter
left (not right)
left-handed
to depart • to exit •
to go away
to colour • to paint

drunk

old (age)
to get drunk
fight • to fight
hand-woven

to hug each other
to hug
jar
luggage • suitcase
chick
to taste
to share one's food •
to drink with someone
forest
to plant
mother • Mrs • Madam
towards • to
bad •
stupid

none
busy
single woman
stranger
single man

nothing

<i>manan niy</i>	<i>mah-nahn nee</i>
<i>manaraq</i>	<i>mah-nah-rahkh</i>
<i>manchakuy</i>	<i>mah-nah-kui</i>
<i>manchay</i>	<i>mah-nah-chai</i>
<i>manka</i>	<i>mah-nah-kah</i>
<i>-manta</i>	<i>-mah-nah-tah</i>
<i>manu kay</i>	<i>mah-noo kai</i>
<i>manuy</i>	<i>mah-nui</i>
<i>manakuy</i>	<i>mah-nyah-kui</i>
<i>manay</i>	<i>mah-nyai</i>
<i>map'a</i>	<i>mah-p'ah</i>
<i>maqanakuy</i>	<i>mah-kah-nah-kui</i>
<i>maqchhiy</i>	<i>mahkh-ch-hee</i>
<i>masi</i>	<i>mah-see</i>
<i>maskhay</i>	<i>mahs-k-hai</i>
<i>mat'i</i>	<i>mah-t'ee</i>
<i>mat'isqa</i>	<i>mah-t'ees-kah</i>
<i>maypin</i>	<i>mai-peen</i>
<i>maymantan</i>	<i>mai-mahn-tahn</i>
<i>maytataq</i>	<i>mai-tah-tahkh</i>
<i>mayqin</i>	<i>mai-keen</i>
<i>michiy</i>	<i>mee-chee</i>
<i>mihuy</i>	<i>mee-hui</i>
<i>mikhuna wasi</i>	<i>mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see</i>
<i>mik'i</i>	<i>mee-k'ee</i>
<i>millay</i>	<i>mee-lyai</i>
<i>millay millay</i>	<i>mee-lyai mee-lyai</i>
<i>miso</i>	<i>mee-sah</i>
<i>misk'i</i>	<i>mees-k'ee</i>
<i>much'oy</i>	<i>moo-ch'ai</i>
<i>muhu</i>	<i>moo-hoo</i>
<i>munakuq</i>	<i>moo-nah-kakh</i>
<i>munanakuy</i>	<i>moo-nah-nah-kui</i>
<i>munay</i>	<i>moo-nai</i>
<i>munaq</i>	<i>moo-nahkh</i>
<i>muskhuy</i>	<i>moos-k-hee</i>
<i>musqhuy</i>	<i>mos-k-hoy</i>
<i>musuq</i>	<i>moo-sakh</i>
<i>muyo</i>	<i>moo-yah</i>
<i>muyw</i>	<i>moo-yoo</i>
<i>muyuriy</i>	<i>moo-yoo-ree</i>

to deny
not yet
to be afraid • fear
danger
pan • pot
from • made of
to owe (money)
to lend (consumables/money)
to ask (for something) •
to borrow • to pray
to lend (durable items)
awful
to argue
to wash (general, not
clothes/hair)
companion • member (club)
to look for • to search
tight
tight
where
from where
to where
which
to pasture
to eat • food • lunch
restaurant
slightly damp
ugly
horrible (appearance)
Mass (Catholic worship
service)
sweet • delicious • tasty •
honey • sugar
to kiss • to worship
seed
kind (nice)
to love (fall in)
love • to love • to want •
to desire • to prefer
lover
to smell
dream • to dream
new
garden (fruit)
round
to turn

N

nanachikuy
nanay
nanay tharichiq
naqha
niy

nah-nah-chee-kui
nah-nai
nah-nai t-hanee-cheekh
nah-k-hah
nea

to regret • to resent
to hurt • physical pain
painkillers
ago
to say • to tell

Ñ

-ña
ñakay
ñakariy
ñan
ñaña

-nyah
nyah-kai
nyah-kah-ree
nyahn
nyah-nyah

already
to suffer
to suffer
path • road • way
friend (female friend to
female) • sister (of woman)
guide (person)

ñanta ñasichiq

nyahn-tah
rekh-see-cheekh
nyah-pao
nyahkh-ch'ah
nyah-k-hah
nyah-weeri-chai
nyow-pah
nyow-pah lyahkh-tah
nyow-pahkh
nyow-pahkh kahkh
nyow-pahkh-tah
nyow-sah
nyeh-ken

ripe
comb
ago
to read
past • ancient
ruins
ahead • past • ancient
first
before (time)
blind (adj)
first



-pa
pacho

-pah
pah-chah

of
world • universe • space •
time
earthquake
fog
under
payment
to pick up • to collect
countryside • flat place •
floor • plain
to forgive
friend (female friend to
male) • sister (of man)
wrong • mistaken
trousers
to make a mistake

pacha kuyuy
pacha phuyu
pachan
pagu
pallay
pampa

pah-chah koo-yui
pah-chah p-hoo-yoo
pah-chahn
pah-goo
pah-lyai
pahin-pah

pampachoy
pana/pani

pahin-pah-chai
pah-nah/pah-nee

pana
panatun
pantay

pahn-tah
pahn-tah-loan
pahn-tai

P

paña
paqta
para
pasahiru
pasag kutilla
pasay
pasayuy
pastilla
pata
patapi
phukuna waqra
pin
-pi
pichay
pikag
piluta
pipas
piqpa
piqa
piqachay
-pis
pisi
pisi pisilla
pitay
plaso
prisisaqpaq
puchuy
pukara
pukllana pampa

pukllapayay
pukllay

pukyu
punta
puñuna
puñuy
puñuy aysay
puqusqa
puquy
puriq
puriy

purun llaqta
pusamuy
pusaq
pusay
puskay

pah-nyah
pahkh-tah
pah-rah
pah-sah-free-roo
pah-sahkh koo-tee-lyah
pah-sai
pah-sah-yui
pahs-tee-lyah
pah-tah
pah-tah-pee
p-hoo-koo-nah wahkh-rah
peen
-pee
pee-chai
pee-kahkh
pee-foo-tah
pee-pahs
pekht-pah
per-kah
per-kah-chai
-pees
pee-see
pee-see pee-see-lyah
pee-tai
plah-sah
pree-see-sahkh-pahkh
poo-chui
poo-kah-rah
pook-lyah-nah
pahin-pah
pook-lyah-pah-yai
pookh-lyai

pook-yoo
poon-tah
poo-nyoo-nah
poo-nyui
poo-nyui ai-sai
po-kos-kah
po-koy
poo-rekh
poo-ree

poo-roon lyahkh-tah
poo-sah-mui
poo-sahkh
poo-sai
poos-kai

right (not left)
perhaps
rain
passenger
constantly • always
to pass (on the street)
to enter
pill
over • on
above
Andean horn
who
on • in • at
to clean • to sweep
scorpion
bail
someone
whose
wall
to build
also • too • and
few • little • scarce
a little bit
to smoke (a cigarette)
plaza
urgent
be left over (excess)
fort • fortress
park •
playing field
to make fun of
to play (game/sport) •
game • match (sport)
spring (water)
peak (mountain)
bed
to sleep
sleepy
ripe
to produce
traveller
to hike • to walk •
to travel • trip
ruins
to fetch
guide (person)
to lead • to guide
to spin (thread)

P

PH

phasil
phawaq
phaway
phaway
phawaylla
phina
phistihoy
phukuy
phuspuru

fah-seel
p-hah-wahkh
p-hah-wai
p-hah-wah-ree
p-hah-wah-tyah
p-hee-nyah
tees-tee-hai
p-hoo-kui
p-hoos-poo-roo

easy
quick
to fly • to run • race
to run
fast (movement) • quickly
angry
to celebrate
to play (music)
match {to light fires}

P'

p'acha
p'achallikuy

p'ah-chah
p'ah-chah-tyee-kui

dress • clothes
to wear clothes • to dress
oneself
broken
to break
flat
embarrassed
to jump
to finish
dish • plate
key • lock

p'akisqa
p'akiy
p'alta
p'ingasqa
p'itay
p'uchukay
p'uku
p'uti

p'ah-kees-kah
p'ah-kee
p'ah-tah
p'en-kahs-kah
p'ee-tai
p'oo-choo-kai
p'oo-koo
p'oo-tee

Q

-q
qallariy
qanra
qapraqachay
qasa

-kh
kah-tyah-ree
kahn-rah
kah-pahr-kah-chai
kah-kah

of
to begin • to start
dirty
to scream
cliff • stone • rock •
strong • durable
leather • skin
to serve food • to feed
ice
to freeze
peace
blanket
to copy
next • following •
descendant
to follow
near
last
crazy
lazy

qara
qaray
qasa
qasay
qasi kawsoy
qata
qatichikuy
qatiq

kah-rah
kah-rai
kah-sah
kah-sai
kah-see kaw-sai
kah-tah
kah-too-chee-kui
kah-tokh

qatiy
qaylla
qayna
qayqa
qilla

kah-tee
kai-tyah
kai-nah
kai-kah
ke-tyah

Q

qilqa
qilqana
qilqay
qincha
qiru
qispi

kel-kah
kel-kah-nah
kel-kai
ken-chah
ke-ro
kes-pee

letter
pen • pencil
to write
fence
cup (ceremonial, of the Incas)
crystal • glass • free (at
liberty)
rich
to forget
herb • plant
herbalist
gold
guest
accommodation
accommodation
to give • to pay
queen
to pay
stars

qulqisapa
qunqay
qura
qurawan qampi
quri
qurpa
qurpa wasi
qurpochana
quy
quyo
quykuy
quyllur

kol-ke-sah-pah
kon-kai
ko-rah
ko-rah-wahn kahm-pek
ko-ree
kor-pah
kor-pah wah-see
kor-pah-chah-nah
koy
ko-yah
koy-kui
koy-lyoor

QH

qhali kay
qhalla
qhampu
qhapaq
qhapiro
qhaglin
qhari
qhatur
qhatur
qhawachiy
qhawariy
qhaway
qhilla
qhipapi
qhipata
qhipay
qhusi

k-hah-lee kai
k-hah-tee-tyah
k-hahm-poo
k-hah-pahkh
k-hah-pee-roo
k-hahkh-lyeen
k-hah-ree
k-hah-tui
k-hah-too
k-hah-wah-chee
k-hah-wah-ree
k-hah-wai
k-he-lyee
k-he-pah-pee
k-he-pah-tah
k-he-pai
k-ho-see

health
safe
spider
powerful • rich
band
jaw (lower)
man
to sell at a market
market
to show
to look • to look after
to watch • to ■ ■ care
dirty
behind
afterwards
to stay • to remain
blue (of eyes only)

Q'

q'aytu
q'ipi
q'ipiy
q'iyachay
q'uchukuy

k'ai-too
k'e-pee
k'e-pee
k'e-yah-chai
k'o-choo-kui

string
backpack • package
to carry (on the back)
to become infected
to celebrate

q'uncho
q'unhi
q'unhikuy
q'unhiy
q'upa
q'usmi
q'usni
q'uturichiy

k'on-chah
k'o-nyee
k'o-nyee-kui
k'o-nyee
k'o-pah
k'os-mee
k'os-nyee
k'o-too-ree-chee

stove
warm • hot
to warm up
to heat
garbage • rubbish
snake
smoke
to entertain

rakiy
rantiy

rahi-kee
rahi-tee

to separate
to buy • to exchange •
to barter

raphi
rap'a
raqch'i
raqra kunka
ratuchalla
ratulla
rawray unquy
-rayku
raymi
rikch'akuq
rikch'aq
rikch'arichiy
rikch'ariy
niki
rikuchikuy
rikurichiy
rikuy
riluh
rimay

rah-p-hee
rah-p'ah
rahkh-ch'ee
rahkh-rah koan-kah
rah-too-chah-lyah
rah-too-lyah
raw-rai on-koy
-rai-koo
rai-mee
reekh-ch'ah-kokh
reekh-ch'ahkh
reekh-ch'ah-ree-chee
reekh-ch'ah-ree
ree-kee
ree-koo-chee-kui
ree-koo-ree-chee
ree-kui
ree-lookh
ree-mai

sheet (paper)
page
ceramic • pottery
hoarse
fast (time)
quickly
temperature • fever
reason • because of
festival • holiday
lookalike • similar
kind (type)
to wake
to wake
of course
gift • present
to exhibit
to see
clock • watch
to speak • to talk •
language • word
to explain
to leave • to go away
to show • to introduce
(a person)
friend

rimaykuy
ripuy
riqichiy

ree-mai-kui
ree-pui
rekh-see-chee

riqsinakuqmasi

rekh-see-nah-kokh-
mah-see
rekh-sees-kah
rekh-seo

famous
to know (people/pieces) •
to get to know • to recognise
to go
rock • stone
humankind • people •
person • Quechua speaker

riy
rumi
runa

ree
rao-mee
rao-nah

QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

runakuna
rupha
ruphary
ruphay
ruqya
ruq'tu
ruruy
ruwana
ruwanayua
ruwasqa
ruway

roo-nah-koo-nah
roo-p-hah
roo-p-hah-ree
roo-p-hai
rokh-yah
rokh'-loo
roo-rui
roo-wah-nah
roo-wah-nah-yokh
roo-wahs-kah
roo-wai

people
fever • temperature • hot
to feel hot (person)
burn • sunlight
noise
deaf
to produce
job
busy
done (a task)
to do • to make

S

saksasqa
saku
samariy
samay
sami
samiyuq
sapa
sapanko
sapaq
saqillay
saqiy
saruy
sasa
sa'i-iy
sayachiy
sayaq
sayarichiy
sayay

salikh-sahs-kah
sah-koo
sah-mah-ree
sah-mai
sah-mee
sah-mee-yokh
sah-pah
sah-pohn-kah
sah-pahkh
sah-ke-lyai
sah-kay
sah-rui
sah-sah
sah-t'ee
sah-yah-chee
sah-yahkh
sah-yah-ree-chee
sah-yai

full (after a meal)
jacket (of a man)
to breathe
rest (relax) • to rest
luck
lucky
alone • each • every
each • every
different • other
to allow • to permit
to leave something
to step on
hard • difficult
to inject • to puncture
to stop (someone else)
sleep
to build
to stop (oneself) • to stand •
size • to size
tired
border
if
bottom (body)
signature
language • word •
mouth • lip
strong (person) • very
young woman
young woman
to draw
to climb
itch (sensation)
to sew
to lie down

sayk'usqa
saywa
sichus
siki
silq'u
sini

sai-k'os-kah
sai-wah
see-choos
see-kee
sef-k'o
see-mee

sinchi
sipas
sipascha
siq'inchay
siqay
siqsiy
siroy
sirikuy

seen-chee
see-pahs
see-pahs-chah
se-k'en-chai
se-kai
sekh-see
see-rai
see-ree-kui

size • to size
tired
border
if
bottom (body)
signature
language • word •
mouth • lip
strong (person) • very
young woman
young woman
to draw
to climb
itch (sensation)
to sew
to lie down

T

<i>sin'y</i>	<i>see-ree</i>	to lie down
<i>sispa</i>	<i>sees-pah</i>	near = close
<i>siwk</i>	<i>syookh</i>	smooth = straight
<i>sulpay niy</i>	<i>sool-pai nee</i>	to thank
<i>sumaq</i>	<i>soo-mahkh</i>	handsome = beautiful = nice = tasty
<i>sumaq kawsayniyuq</i>	<i>soo-mahkh</i>	honest
<i>sun'i</i>	<i>kow-sai-nee-yokh</i>	
<i>sunqu tupachiy</i>	<i>soo-nee</i>	long (length) = high
<i>suphu</i>	<i>son-ko too-pah-chee</i>	to (be in) love
<i>suti</i>	<i>soo-p-hoo</i>	hair (body or animal)
<i>suti silq'uy</i>	<i>soo-tee</i>	name
<i>sulichay</i>	<i>soo-tae set-k'oy</i>	to sign (a document)
<i>sut'u</i>	<i>soo-tee-chai</i>	to call = to name
<i>suwakuy</i>	<i>soo-t'oo</i>	wet
<i>suway</i>	<i>soo-wah-kui</i>	to rob
<i>suwirti</i>	<i>soo-wai</i>	to steal
<i>suyay</i>	<i>soo-weer-tee</i>	luck
<i>suyk'u</i>	<i>soo-yai</i>	to expect = to wait
<i>suynay</i>	<i>sui-k'oo</i>	cup
<i>suyt'u</i>	<i>sui-nai</i>	sound
<i>suyv</i>	<i>sui-t'oo</i>	long (length) = high
	<i>soo-yoo</i>	region

T

<i>-ta</i>	<i>-tah</i>	towards = to
<i>taki</i>	<i>tah-kee</i>	song
<i>takiy</i>	<i>tah-kee</i>	to sing
<i>taksa</i>	<i>tahkh-sah</i>	short = average
<i>taksa puñuna</i>	<i>tahkh-sah poo-nyoo-nah</i>	twin bed
<i>takuriy</i>	<i>tah-ko-ree</i>	to disturb
<i>tanqay</i>	<i>tahn-kai</i>	to push
<i>tanta</i>	<i>tahn-tah</i>	crowd = group
<i>tapuno</i>	<i>tah-paa-nah</i>	question
<i>tapunakuy</i>	<i>tah-poo-nah-kui</i>	to argue
<i>tapuy</i>	<i>tah-pui</i>	to ask (a question)
<i>taqruy</i>	<i>tahkh-roy</i>	to mix
<i>tarikuy</i>	<i>tah-ree-kui</i>	to find (something lost)
<i>tarpuv</i>	<i>tahr-pui</i>	to plant
<i>torva k'uchuyv</i>	<i>tah-wah k'oo-chao-yokh</i>	square (shape)
<i>tayniyay</i>	<i>tai-ree-yai</i>	to be late
<i>timpuraq</i>	<i>teem-poo-rahkh</i>	early in the afternoon
<i>tinku</i>	<i>teen-koo</i>	average = medium-sized
<i>tinkuy</i>	<i>teen-kui</i>	to meet = to meet up with
<i>tiqsimuyu</i>	<i>tekh-see-maa-yoo</i>	world = universe = space = time = Earth

tiyana

tiyay

trawu

trukiy

tukay

tukuy

tullpa

tullu

tupay

tura

turi

turiyay

tusuy

tuta

tuta mikhuy

tutallananta

tutamanta mikhuna

tutaraq

tutayay

tuwallo

tee-yah-nah

tee-yai

trah-woo

trah-kaa

too-kai

too-kui

tooly-pah

too-lyoo

too-pai

too-ruh

too-ree

too-ree-yai

too-sui

too-tah

too-tah mee-k-hui

too-tah-lyah-mahn-tah

too-tah-mahh-tah

mee-k-hoo-nah

too-tah-rahkh

too-tah-yai

too-wah-lyah

chair = seat

to live in = to sit

alcohol = liquor

to barter = to exchange

to play (music)

to finish = end = limit =

everything = every = all

clay stove

bone = thin = skinny

to meet = to meet up with

friend (male friend of woman)

brother (of woman)

to make fun of

dance = to dance

evening = night = dark

dinner

early in the morning

breakfast

early in the morning

to get dark

towel

TH

thanta

thatkiy

t-han-tah

t-hah-tee

old (worn out)

to step

T'

t'ogasqa

t'ogay

t'agsay

t'ikray

t'uqu

t'uru

t'ah-kahs-kah

t'ah-kai

t'ahkh-sai

t'eeh-rai

t'o-ko

t'oo-roo

separated

to separate

to wash (clothes/hair)

to translate

hole = window

mud

U

uhay

uhu

uhuy

ukhu

ukhupi

ukyay

uliyay

oo-hai

oo-hoo

oo-hui

oo-k-hoo

oo-k-hoo-pee

oakh-yai

oo-fee-yai

drink = to drink

cough

to cough

deep = inside

inside = among

drink = to drink

baptism

<i>uma llaqta</i>	<i>oo-mah lyahkh-tah</i>
<i>unay</i>	<i>oo-nai</i>
<i>upa</i>	<i>oo-pah</i>
<i>wan</i>	<i>oo-rah</i>
<i>uray</i>	<i>oo-rai</i>
<i>umay</i>	<i>oor-mai</i>
<i>urpi</i>	<i>oor-pee</i>
<i>urpu</i>	<i>oor-poo</i>
<i>usa</i>	<i>oo-sah</i>
<i>usqhaq</i>	<i>oos-k-hakh</i>
<i>usqhay</i>	<i>oos-k-hai</i>
<i>usqhaypaq</i>	<i>oos-k-hai-pahkh</i>
<i>usqhayta</i>	<i>os-k-hai-tah</i>
<i>ususi</i>	<i>oo-soo-see</i>
<i>utaq</i>	<i>oo-tahkh</i>
<i>uyakuy</i>	<i>oo-yah-kui</i>
<i>uyariy</i>	<i>oo-yah-ree</i>

W

<i>wahoy</i>	<i>wah-hai</i>
<i>wakcha</i>	<i>wahkh-chah</i>
<i>wakcha kay</i>	<i>wahkh-chah kai</i>
<i>wakin</i>	<i>wah-keen</i>
<i>wakinkunalla</i>	<i>wah-keen-koo-nah-lyah</i>
<i>wakiwakillan</i>	<i>wah-kee-wah-kee-lyan</i>
<i>waksi</i>	<i>wahkh-see</i>
<i>wampar</i>	<i>wahm-pahr</i>
<i>wampu</i>	<i>wahm-poo</i>
<i>-wan</i>	<i>-wahn</i>
<i>wañusqa</i>	<i>wah-nyoos-kah</i>
<i>wañuy</i>	<i>wah-nyui</i>
<i>wag</i>	<i>wahkh</i>
<i>wagachiy</i>	<i>wah-kah-chee</i>
<i>wagay</i>	<i>wah-kai</i>
<i>wagaychay</i>	<i>wah-kai-chai</i>
<i>waqllichiy</i>	<i>wahkh-lyee-chee</i>
<i>waqlliy</i>	<i>wahkh-lyee</i>
<i>waqtanpi</i>	<i>wahkh-tah-n-pee</i>
<i>waqtu</i>	<i>wahkh-too</i>
<i>waqyay</i>	<i>wahkh-yai</i>
<i>waq'a</i>	<i>wah-k'ah</i>
<i>wara</i>	<i>wah-rah</i>

capital city
delay • to delay • past
mute • deaf
below
under
to fall
dove (also an endearment)
jar
lice
speedy
fast • quickly (movement)
urgent
immediately • very soon
daughter (of father)
or
to agree to • to accept
to hear • to listen •
to understand

to call (shout/
telephone)
poor • poor person
poverty
part • rest (remaining)
some (animate object)
some (inanimate object)
steam
table
boat
with
dead
to die
other
to play (music)
to cry
to keep
to detour
to detour
beside (next to)
alcohol • liquor
to call (shout/
telephone)
crazy
underpants • trousers

QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

<i>warmi</i>	<i>wahr-mee</i>
<i>warmichakuy</i>	<i>wahr-mee-chah-kui</i>
<i>wasi</i>	<i>wah-see</i>
<i>wasi ayllu</i>	<i>wah-see ai-lyoo</i>
<i>wasi-masi</i>	<i>wah-see-mah-see</i>
<i>waskha</i>	<i>wahs-k-hah</i>
<i>wata</i>	<i>wah-tah</i>
<i>wata hunt'ay</i>	<i>wah-tah haon-t'ai</i>
<i>watay</i>	<i>wah-tai</i>
<i>wahqanta</i>	<i>wah-tekh-mahn-tah</i>
<i>watukuy</i>	<i>wah-too-kui</i>
<i>watukuy</i>	<i>wah-too-ree-kui</i>
<i>watug</i>	<i>wah-tokh</i>
<i>wa'o</i>	<i>wah-t'ah</i>
<i>wawa</i>	<i>wah-wah</i>
<i>wawa qhawaq</i>	<i>wah-wah k-hah-wahkh</i>
<i>wawisay</i>	<i>wow-tee-sai</i>
<i>wayaga</i>	<i>wah-yah-kah</i>
<i>wayk'uy</i>	<i>wai-k'ui</i>
<i>wayllunakuy</i>	<i>wai-lyoo-nah-kui</i>
<i>waylluy</i>	<i>wai-lyui</i>
<i>wayllug</i>	<i>wai-lokh</i>
<i>wayna</i>	<i>wai-nah</i>
<i>wayqi</i>	<i>wai-ke</i>
<i>wayq'u</i>	<i>wai-k'o</i>
<i>wayra</i>	<i>wai-rah</i>
<i>wayt'ay</i>	<i>wai-t'ai</i>
<i>wichay</i>	<i>wee-chai</i>
<i>wiksayug</i>	<i>weekh-sah-yokh</i>
<i>willa</i>	<i>wee-lyah</i>
<i>willachikuy</i>	<i>wee-lyah-chee-kui</i>
<i>willakuy</i>	<i>wee-lyah-kui</i>
<i>willay</i>	<i>wee-lyai</i>
<i>wintana</i>	<i>ween-tah-nah</i>
<i>winay</i>	<i>wee-nyai</i>
<i>winay hunt'asqa</i>	<i>wee-nyai haon-t'ahs-kah</i>
<i>wira</i>	<i>wee-rah</i>
<i>wisikilita</i>	<i>wee-see-kee-lee-tah</i>
<i>wisq'ana</i>	<i>wees-k'ah-nah</i>
<i>wisq'asqa</i>	<i>wees-k'ahs-kah</i>
<i>wisq'ay</i>	<i>wees-k'ai</i>
<i>wutiku</i>	<i>wool-see-koo</i>
<i>wutilla</i>	<i>woo-tee-lyah</i>
<i>wutilla kichana</i>	<i>woo-tee-lyah</i>
	<i>kee-chah-nah</i>

wife • woman
to marry (man says)
house
home
neighbour
rope
year • age
birthday
to lie
again
to miss (person) • to visit
to visit
fortune teller
island
baby (human)
babysitter
baptism
bag • purse • handbag
to cook
to fall in love
love • to love
lover
young man
brother (of man) • friend
(male friend of man)
deep valley
air
to swim
to climb • up • uphill • north
pregnant (human)
news
message
to confess (tell) • story
to advise • to inform •
to warn
window
to grow • age
adult
fat • grease
bicycle
lock
shut
to close • to shut
pocket
bottle
bottle opener

Y

yachachiy
yachay

yachayniyuq
yananchakuy
yanapay

yanqallan
yapamanta
yapa yapa
yapa
yawarchay
yaya
yunka
yupay
yupaychay
yupaychay wasi
yuray
yuyay

yuyay quy
yuyay
yuyaychay
yuyaysapa
yuyayukuy

yah·chaf·chee
yah·chai

yah·chai·nee·yokh
yah·nahn·chah·kui
yah·nahn·pai

yahn·kah·lyahn
yah·pah·mahn·tah
yah·pah·yah·pah
yah·kah
yah·wahr·chai
yah·yah
yoon·kah
yoo·pai
yoo·pai·chai
yoo·pai·chai wah·see
yoo·rai
yoo·yai

yoo·yai·kay
yoo·yah·ree
yoo·yai·chai
yoo·yai·sah·pah
yoo·yah·yoo·kui

to teach • to explain
to learn • to know
(facts) • education
intelligent • wise
to marry • wedding
to aid • to assist •
to help
free (no cost)
again
often
almost • more or less
to bleed
priest • God
jungle • forest
to count
to respect • to worship
temple
to plant
to think • to remember •
thought
advice
to remember
to advise • to counsel
intelligent • wise
to realise

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